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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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NICARAGUA IS IN DOUBT

Great Britain Has Not Replied to Its Conciliatory Message.

SITUATION EVIDENTLY UNCHANGED

Policy of American Administration Defined Explicitly in the Text of the Doctrine Uttered by Monroe.

LONDON, May 1.—The authorities of the Foreign Office and Admiralty say, in reply to questions on the subject, that the situation in Nicaragua is absolutely unchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Both Minister Guzman, of Nicaragua, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, visited the State Department this morning, but neither saw Secretary Gresham, who kept his apartments in the Arlington on account of the inclement weather. The diplomats transacted their business with Assistant Secretary Adee.

The President remained at his country home to-day. It was said at the State Department that nothing had developed in the Nicaraguan situation to require his presence at the White House.

In order to make clearer its position between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the State Department has had printed for distribution to all persons interested in the bearing of the Monroe doctrine on the attitude of the British in landing troops at Corinto a circular of convenient size, containing the text of the famous principle enunciated by President Monroe.

There is nothing about the circular to indicate for what purpose it was issued, and the words "Department of State, Washington, D. C.," in the lower left-hand corner of the last page serve alone to show its origin. The circular is headed, "Extracts from the seventh annual message of James Monroe, President of the United States, dated Dec. 2, 1823."

While the contents of the circular can hardly be defined as an official statement of the policy being pursued in the Corinto affair, it is nevertheless issued with a view to correcting what the State Department officials believe to be a popular misconception of the rights of this Government in relation to the other American republics obtained through the enunciation and recognition of the Monroe principle.

There has been much dissatisfaction among officials of the Administration over the fact that, barring an interview with an unnamed Cabinet officer, the Government has not defined its present attitude, and thus saved newspaper and other criticism. It is claimed by these officials that a simple perusal of Monroe's famous message will show conclusively that it does not give the United States any semblance of authority to interfere between a Central American State and another sovereign State in the settlement of any difficulty they have had. A Government officer, in speaking to-day on the subject, voiced the views of a number of his official associates in these words:

"The mistake of this whole affair has been the action of the Administration in declining to make public its position in the situation. In this case the policy of secrecy which has pertained recently in connection with everything relating to our foreign affairs has been carried to excess. A majority of the people of the United States do not understand the Nicaraguan situation, and the course being pursued with regard to it by our Government. They know of the Monroe doctrine, and have some understanding of what it is, but they believe it has been violated and trampled on, and, without knowing the details, are indignant at the inaction of this Government. If the Administration had issued a plain statement, setting forth the actual grounds of the Monroe doctrine, and showing how impossible it was for the United States to interfere where no colonization or conquest of Nicaraguan territory was contemplated, the people of the country would have seen why the Administration has adopted its present course."

Several hundred requests have been received daily at the State Department since the British landed at Corinto, asking for copies of the Monroe doctrine, and it is said at the department that the circular was printed to supply this demand.

CALMNESS IN NAVY DEPARTMENT

Meetings of Cabinet Preoccupied Only by American Interests.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Nicaraguan incident is exciting less apprehension day by day. There is an unwonted calmness in the Navy Department, where not many days ago there was a distinct war sentiment. There are signs of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

So far as the State Department is concerned there is little to communicate not already known by more direct and positive channels. The department has had no message from Minister Baker since Saturday, when he transmitted the intelligence already known that the British had landed on Nicaraguan territory.

Baker is not at Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. In fact, he has not been there since the present trouble arose. He is not even in Nicaragua, having gone some time ago to Costa Rica, where he is also accredited, and it is from that adjacent republic that his communications are sent.

There was some suggestion here to-day that the department was inclined to view Mr. Baker's inactivity with displeasure, but this is denied by department officers. Undoubtedly they would have liked to receive some direct information from Baker at Managua. The principal fear is of a revolution in Nicaragua, and it is important that the latest information shall be promptly furnished from the scene of disturbance.

If the conditions are such that the presence of our Minister is absolutely required at Managua he will be ordered to proceed to the Nicaraguan capital. His present location does not remove him, it is said at the State Department, from communication with or ready access to the quarters where there is threatened trouble.

The statement made in The New-York Times concerning the American business interests in Nicaragua surprised those who had been figuring on the value of our trade with that country. While the volume of the Nicaraguan commerce had been greatly enlarged in some accounts there was no appreciation of the fact as shown in these dispatches that our commerce with the republic was threefold that of England, and our exports greater than that of all Europe.

The increase of our business relations with that country is largely due to the efforts of the American Consul at Managua. In a report to the State Department some time ago, he made many valuable suggestions which, carried out by firms at home, have built up a reliable trade.

The commercial directory of Nicaragua includes all branches of manufacture and trade. Many Americans are represented by branch houses or by agents. In Bluefields the four leading importers are American citizens; in Greytown there are Americans among the merchants, as there are at Managua, Masaya, San Juan del Norte, and San Juan del Sur.

The interest in a revolution in Nicaragua would not be confined to the firms who import from that country but would extend to those who have a large and growing trade in the different cities of the republic. Some of them send drummers to the Central American countries, and many more maintain agencies that are prosperous establishments in themselves. A revolution would interrupt indefinitely, if it did not destroy, considerable traffic of American houses with Nicaraguan customers.

The protection of those varied interests and of the residences of those American citizens, who for one reason and another find it advantageous to live in Nicaragua, is the only subject relating to that republic occupying the attention of the State and Navy Departments. There has been no discussion of a foreign policy outside of the adequate and usual preservation of the rights and property of our citizens.

The Cabinet meetings held recently have been devoted only to scant consideration of the condition in Nicaragua, as it was plain that there could be no action beyond a strict attention to our own affairs.

ALBANY AGAINST WASHINGTON.

Ainsworth's Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine Adopted.

ALBANY, May 1.—In the Assembly today Mr. Ainsworth offered a resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Foley to its reception before it reached the desk.

"Is the resolution a privileged one?" asked the Speaker.

"It is not," answered Mr. Ainsworth, and he added that it was a resolution that would have its effect upon the trampling by certain nations of the rights of citizens.

Again Mr. Foley objected, and Mr. Ainsworth followed the objection by a motion to suspend the rules. On the motion he said that New-York State should adopt such a resolution, as other States had adopted similar ones.

The motion to suspend was carried by a two-thirds vote, and the resolution was read. It was as follows:

Whereas, The British Government has recently by force and arms invaded and seized the territory and violated the national sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua, upon pretext arising out of the alleged arrest and molestation of a subject of the British Crown; and,

Whereas, The subject matter of said dispute has never been submitted to any council of arbitration for rectification or adjustment, in conformity with the spirit and usage of the most advanced nations in recent years, but has been arbitrarily and imperiously determined and decreed by British authority alone; and

Whereas, The said British authorities have by military and naval occupation of the soil of the said republic attempted to extort and compel the payment of a money indemnity from said republic; and

Whereas, Such forcible interference by a European monarchy in the affairs and autnority of a member of the great sisterhood of American republics is an open and flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, that we condemn and denounce the supineness, dilatoriness, and lack of national and patriotic spirit which has characterized the Administration at Washington in dealing with this complication; and

Resolved, That we regard as a betrayal of fundamental American principle the neglect on the part of the Chief Executive and the head of the Department of State to interpose resolutely and effectively against such forcible invasion of a sister republic and against such infraction of the principle and precept of the Monroe doctrine.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Department of State, and to the representatives in Congress from the State of New-York, for presentation to said Congress at its next session.

Mr. Foley opposed the resolution. It had been offered by the nominal leader of the Republican Party in the House. If they followed him they would act differently than they had acted during this session. It was not offered in good faith, but was buncombe offered in bad faith. Mr. Foley asked the Republicans why they did not devote their attention to the tax, excise, and civil service laws, to which they had pledged themselves and "hoodwinked" the people, instead of introducing such resolutions. Mr. Foley criticised the Chair in accepting the resolution.

A defense of the Chair was made by Mr. Ainsworth. The Chair during the session had always been fair. Never had the right of petition been refused by him.

The resolution before the House had the mark of patriotism, and Mr. Ainsworth said that was the reason he favored it. There were men in the Assembly as good Democrats as Mr. Foley who would vote for the resolution because they believed in maintaining the republican form of government.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 91 to 15.

GUATEMALA'S SYMPATHETIC PLEA

Good Offices of the United States Invoked for Nicaragua.

SANTIAGO DE GUATEMALA, May 1.—This Republic has united with Honduras in a dispatch to Secretary Gresham asking him to use his good offices to bring about a peaceable solution of the Nicaraguan dispute with Great Britain.

Guatemala has felt emboldened to take this step, because of the attitude which the United States assumed in its recent controversy with Mexico on the boundary question.

When the difficulty assumed an acute stage the Washington Government notified Mexico that it would be "greatly displeased" if President Diaz invaded Guatemala.

On this intimation Mexico changed tactics; all suggestion of war ceased, and a few weeks later a peaceable settlement was arranged between Mr. Leon, the Guatemalan Minister to Mexico, and the Diaz administration. Guatemala asks similar good offices for Nciaragua.

ALERT AND ATLANTA DELAYED.

Officials Confident that Both Vessels Will Be on Their Way To-night.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The failure of the cruisers Atlanta and Alert to leave promptly for the coast of Nicaragua in obedience to orders telegraphed by Secretary Herbert night before last, caused supplementary instructions to be sent to both vessels to-day.

Capt. Cromwell, of the Atlanta, notified the department that he would finish coaling at Key West to-morrow, and sail at once for Greytown.

The Alert has been at Panama since March 10, and was presumed to be ready to leave there on twenty-four hours' notice. Officials have little doubt that both vessels will be on their way by to-morrow night, and reach their destinations by the end of the week.

Memorial Meeting for Father Brady.

A memorial meeting was held last night in Columbus Hall, 126 West Sixtieth Street, to pay tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Father Edward B. Brady, of the Community of St. Paul the Apostle, founder of the Columbus branch of the Irish National Federation of America, who went to San Francisco last Fall and died there on Good Friday. Dr. Thomas A. Emmet presided, and brief addresses were made by Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, T. C. O'Sullivan, John J. Rooney, Dr. W. B. Wallace, Major J. Byrne, John Connolly, Morgan J. O'Brien, and the Rev. Thomas McMillan.

Mrs. Parnell's Condition Worse.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 1.—Mrs. Parnell's condition has changed for the worse. At noon she was mentally duller and more drowsy. Her daughter, Miss Annie Parnell, arrived from Ireland this evening. Mrs. Parnell recognized her daughter when she reached her bedside. Dr. Shipps says it will not be necessary for him to see Mrs. Parnell until to-morrow morning.

Mayor Schieren in No Hurry.

Mayor Schieren announced yesterday that he would not appoint the new Brooklyn Commissioners of Election until May 9. He has decided upon this postponement because of a controversy.

He said he would appoint two regular Republicans, one regular Democrat, and one Shepard Democrat.

GOV. MORTON CALLS A HALT

He Vetoes the Brooklyn Charities and Correction Bill.

JACOB WORTH'S LITTLE JOB KILLED

The Governor Ignores the Constitutional Objections, but Finds Fatal Defects in the Measure.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Morton to-night vetoed the Brooklyn Charities bill. By that act he has declared war upon the machine politics of ex-Senator Jacob Worth and made a declaration of independence so far as Thomas C. Platt is concerned. By some it is regarded as a blow which will hit Mr. Platt quite as hard as it does his political partner and assistant in Brooklyn. Platt has been urging the Governor to sign the bill.

The bill was calculated to put big patronage under Mr. Worth's control. It was designed to help him construct a political machine in Brooklyn, based upon spoils. If it had become a law, he could have provided jobs for about 500 of his henchmen. It was opposed by a large class of reform Republicans in that city, who have been flooding Gov. Morton with petitions and letters asking him not to allow the measure to become a law. Mr. Platt was strong in his support of the bill. Some politicians who were in New-York City two days ago, when Gov. Morton was there, say that the ex-Senator then requested the Governor to sign it.

The action of the Governor to-night, it is predicted, will effect in Brooklyn something like the "harmony" in the party which resulted in New-York when Mayor Strong appointed William Brookfield Commissioner of Public Works.

Gov. Morton did not want to veto the bill if there had been any other way of preventing its becoming a law. By doing so he would be offending the element of the party which supported him most strongly last Fall. His friends say the two Republican elements in Brooklyn ought never to have put him in a position to administer such a severe blow to either one or the other as this, for party reasons.

The bill was passed by both houses ten days ago. It was Assemblyman Schulz's measure to reorganize the Kings County Board of Charities and to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner. If the bill had not been vetoed or signed to-day, it would have become a law by the expiration of the constitutional time limit. An attempt was made—in short, many attempts have been made, up to the very last possible minute—to avoid the trouble which the veto may make. Messages were sent to Mr. Worth to-day by the Governor's friends asking him to come to the capital. He would not do so. Delegations from Kings County from both factions were at the Executive Chamber all the forenoon. Assemblyman Schulz was implored to introduce a resolution recalling the measure. He was obdurate. Mr. Worth was reached by the long-distance telephone, and a friend told him the Governor was sure to veto the bill unless he gave his consent that it be withdrawn. His answer is said to have been: "We will take our medicine."

Even after that there was an attempt to secure withdrawal. For this purpose and to gain time a badly planned effort to secure a recess and hold an evening session was attempted but the Assembly refused to do so. Hence there was nothing to do but to veto the bill, as the Governor looked at it.

The friends of the measure jumped at the straw that because the veto message did not reach the Assembly to-day, the bill had become a law. This is not the Governor's idea. Following is the message:

By Chapter 491 of the Laws of 1871, the Superintendents of the Poor of the County of Kings, five in number, were created "Commissioners of Charities of the County of Kings," and were made a corporation by that name. They were charged with the management of the Poor Department of the county, and were given control of all buildings and property belonging to this department.

The act creating the board was amended by Chapter 114 of the Laws of 1874, and their powers were somewhat enlarged and their duties more specifically defined. The board was reorganized by Chapter 284 of the Laws of 1880, and the official designation was changed to "The Commissioners of Charities and Correction of the County of Kings," and the number of Commissioners was reduced to three. The appointment of Commissioners was vested in the Supervisor at Large of Kings County. In addition to the mangement of the Poor Department, the new board was charged with the government and control of the penitentiary and the morgue of said county, and the appointment of all employes and subordinates in either institution. It was given power to purchase all articles and supplies for the Poor Department and the penitentiary.

The law of 1880 does not specifically repeal either of the prior statutes, but it is inconsistent with many of their provisions and must be deemed to supersede them. The bill now under consideration aims at a reorganization of the Board of Charities and Correction by terminating the office of the present Commissioners by the 1st day of June, 1895, and providing for the appointment of one Commissioner by a board composed of the Supervisor at Large, the Sheriff, and the County Clerk of the county. The Commissioner is to hold office for five years, and receive a salary of $8,000 per annum. The Commissioner is given power to appoint a Deputy Commissioner at an annual salary not to exceed $3,000, and such other subordinates or officers as now are or hereafter may be provided by law for said department.

Objection is made to the bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional, for the reason, as stated, that the Sheriff and County Clerk cannot constitutionally be made members of such appointing board, and it is said that no attempt has been made before to invest such power in either of the officers. It appears, however, that in 1858 the Sheriff was made a member of a board charged with the duty of appointing a Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County, and continued to act as such until 1870; and it also appears that in 1871, the County Clerk of Kings County, with other officers, was charged with the duty of appointing a Supervisor at Large. I do not regard the bill objectionable on constitutional grounds, for it seems that the duty imposed on these officers of appointing a Commissioner of Charities and Correction is not prohibited by the Constitution. But the bill is objectionable and ought not to receive executive sanction, for other reasons.

Even if there is no constitutional objection to the appointment of a Commissioner, it is a grave question of propriety, as well as public policy, whether this duty should be imposed upon the Sheriff.

The functions of the Sheriff and County Clerk are chiefly executive, administrative, and ministerial, and they cannot properly be classified as "authorities" of the county, except in a limited sense. The Board of Supervisors are the governing body of the county and are "authorities" thereof. The Supervisor at Large is an "authority" of the county within the meaning of the Constitution, Article X., Section 2, which provides that county officers shall either be elected

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TEN KILLED BY A KANSAS CYCLONE

Many Buildings in the Vicinity of Patterson Wrecked and the Occupants Killed or Injured.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 1.—Wreck and ruin and loss of life were crowded into a brief space of time by a cyclone in the farming district twenty miles east of this city this afternoon. Ten lives were crushed out.

A twisting, hurling cloud, was seen to approach Patterson, a small station on the San Francisco Railroad, about six miles from Burton, about 4:30 this afternoon. The air was dry and filled with electricity. Those who saw it say the cloud resembled a great mass of flying smoke and dust from a prairie fire. The air was hot, as if it came from a furnace. The storm struck about a mile from Patterson, and for sixteen miles in a northwesterly direction left death and ruin in a path 100 yards to a quarter of a mile in width.

The Dead.

Ten persons were killed, as follows:

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM.
CHAPIN, Mrs.
SCHMIDT, JOHN.
SCHMIDT, Miss.
SCHMIDT, DORA.
SCHMIDT, FRANK.
WEAR, Mrs. JOSEPH.
WEAR, GRACE, twelve years old.
WEAR, HERMAN, ten years old.
A babe.

Others were injured, but their names could not be ascertained. The residences of Cyrus Hinkstein, William White, B. E. Friselle, and A. S. Powell were demolished and many others damaged. The pupils of the Hege district school in the path of the storm were hurried out of danger by the young lady teacher. A few minutes after the last pupil left, the building fell.

Rain has been falling throughout Southwestern Kansas at intervals since yesterday afternoon, and there was a severe hailstorm in this section to-night. Of the twenty injured, Mrs. Frye, Joseph Wear, and Mrs. J. R. Friselle will die. Among the others injured are:

ARMSTRONG, MRS. WILLIAM.
HENSON, CHARLES.
STICHEY, JACOB S.

The first house demolished was that of Mrs. Frye, a small structure. The houses of Jacob Salmisky and John Sultzbach were wrecked, but no one was killed. George Wear's fine residence was reduced to kindling wood. His wife and three children were killed. Two of the children escaped by going into the cellar. E. C. Caldwell's house, on the west, was destroyed. The family escaped by going to the cellar. D. E. Friselle's new house was wrecked. In the cellar were his wife and three children, uninjured. Across the road was the large house of J. R. Friselle, which met the fate of all in the tornado's pathway. Mrs. Friselle was fatally hurt.

William Armstrong's house was torn to pieces. He was killed, and his wife seriously injured. William Morris was severely injured, and "Grandma" Chapin killed when his house was torn to pieces by the wind.

The homes of William White and Cyrus Henson were also destroyed and Henson was injured, fatally it is feared.

The houses of A. H. Parnell, Spencer Ray, J. A. Cummings, and M. G. Hege were demolished, but the only person dangerously injured in them was Mrs. Cummings.

LYNCHING FEARED IN MARYLAND

Crowds of Farmers at Denton Attend the Examination of Marshall Price, Accused of Miss Dean's Murder.

DENTON, Md., May 1.—Armed guards patrolled the streets of this town all last night to prevent any attempt to lynch Marshall E. Price, the young blacksmith whose trial for the murder of Sallie E. Dean on March 26 near the village of Harmony began yesterday. The prisoner had been confined in the Baltimore city jail for safety, and was brought here under a strong police guard from that city. A rumor that an armed mob would attempt to lynch Price during the night caused the authorities to take every precaution. There were a great many persons on the streets until an early hour this morning, and many threats were uttered, but no attempt was made to reach the prisoner. One large crowd gathered near the jail and sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Although a drenching rain fell this morning, a great crowd again stood about the courtroom, and not one-fifth of the number could gain admission. The excitement over the trial is intense, and every available tree, awning post, and hitching post in town has two or three teams tied to it. The visitors came from all sections of Caroline and the adjoining counties. The testimony to-day was very damaging to Price. Several links in the chain connecting him with the murder were welded, and Detective George Selbold, who arrested Price, testified that the latter confessed the murder, but denied any previous crime. Dr. Joseph C. Clark corroborated Dr. Duhadaway's testimony to the effect that the girl had been assaulted by her murderer.

The feeling against Price is very bitter, and much uneasiness is exhibited by the townspeople; they dread mob violence. It is certain that if Sheriff Berry relaxes his vigilance to any appreciable extent, an effort will be made to lynch Price.

The Season at Newport Opening.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—Rentals of cottages reported to-day include the Selig Hall place, Bellevue Avenue, to Benjamin Thain of Pittsburg, and the Charles H. Malcolm cottage to Schuyler Hamilton of New-York.

George R. Stetson of New-York has rented the villa of Gen. Pierson of New-York.

Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. John Downing, and J. W. Griffith of New-York opened their cottages to-day.

The Casino was opened to-day for the season.

Louis M. McCagg of New-York, E. T. Stillman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor of Brooklyn arrived to-day.

The Lee Jury Could Not Agree.

NEW-HAVEN, May 1.—The jury in the Lee murder case reported to-night that it was impossible to reach an agreement. The jurors differed as to questions of fact and not of law. Judge Wheeler dismissed them. Bail was fixed at $5,000 in the Schloss case and $5,000 in the Miller case. Lawyers who have watched the case closely expressed surprise and disappointment, it being their belief that an acquittal would surely result. Dr. Lee will probably stay in jail until the July term, when he may get another trial on either of the cases against him.

The Chicago Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The cruiser Chicago was formally sent out of commission at the New-York Navy Yard this afternoon, and for the next two years will not be available for active service. When next commissioned she will have new machinery, and will be able to make seventeen knots per hour.

Secretary Gresham Ill.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Gresham is quite ill at his apartments at the Arlington Hotel. Some alarm was felt last night, but the Secretary has passed a quiet day and is resting easily this evening. Mrs. Gresham, who has been out of the city, has arrived at his bedside, and her presence is expected to help him toward recovery.

CRESCENT BICYCLES LEAD.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53dSt., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

HIS SWINDLE A FAILURE

Instead of Having Been Robbed Lawyer Campbell Was a Thief.

HE SPENT $1,400 OF A TRUST FUND

When Settlement Was Asked He Invented a Tale of Robbery—Told It at Police Headquarters and Was Caught.

A tall, nervous man, accompanied by an aged companion who seemed to be in a state of great anxiety, walked into Police Headquarters yesterday morning and asked to see the Chief of the Detective Bureau. The pair were shown into the room of Detective Sergeant McCloskey, and to him the tall man announced himself as George T. Campbell, a lawyer, having an office at 115 Nassau Street, and his companion as Mr. Myles Cody, a client, who lived at 140 Huron Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Campbell remained the spokesman. In the story he told to Sergeant McCloskey he said that in September, 1894, Mr. Cody, who was an old friend of his, and had absolute confidence in his integrity and judgment, gave to him $4,318 for safe keeping.

He accepted the trust and placed the money in bank, where it remained until last Saturday, when Mr. Cody called on him at his office and told him that he would come for the money on Monday, as he wanted on that day to take it to Washington, where he was about to purchase a business for his son John.

Campbell explained that, as he had important business out of town that day, it would be an awkward matter to keep an appointment, and, at his request, the time of meeting was changed to yesterday at noon.

Campbell received Monday, he said, a dispatch purporting to come from Mr. Cody's son, dated New-York, which read: "My father would like you to meet me at your office to-morrow morning. John Cody." He had never seen John Cody, he declared, but when, Tuesday morning, a stout, fair young man appeared at his office and handed to him a letter of introduction, apparently in the handwriting of the elder Cody, asking him to give to his son John, the bearer of the letter, the money, as he himself was ill and unable to keep the appointment, he did not doubt the identity of his visitor, and handed to him the $4,000 in notes, receiving in return a receipt which read:

Received this day from George T. Campbell the sum of $4,000, for account of my father, Myles Vody. JOHN CODY.
April 30.

The young man, according to Campbell, took the money and went away, and no suspicion of anything wrong crossed Campbell's mind until that morning when Mr. Cody, Sr., appeared at the office in his usual health, announced that his son had never left Washington, and declared that Campbell, therefore, had been the victim of a swindler. On hearing this, Campbell said, concluding, he had at once brought Mr. Cody to seek the advice of the police.

While telling his story, Campbell betrayed great nervousness and avoided the Detective Sergeant's gaze, and, although he produced the telegram, letter of introduction, and receipt in proof of his statement, McCloskey's skepticism increased as the narration proceeded. When the tale had been told the detective questioned him keenly.

When he received Cody's money, the lawyer said, with evident reluctance, he deposted $3,000 of it in the Nassau Bank and the remaining $1,000 in the name of a friend in another bank. He drew money out from time to time for business purposes, and when the return of the sum was demanded Monday, there was $2,600 remaining in the bank. He drew this out, took $900 in cash, which he had saved at his home, 303 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, and by adding to it $500 which he had lent to a friend who had a desk room in his office, and which he now collected, he was able to raise the whole $4,000, and to pay it over.

Taken in conjunction with the lawyer's admission that he had applied part of the money intrusted to him to his own purposes immediately after receiving it, his statement that he had $900 in cash in his house while maintaining a bank account seemed so suspicious that Sergt. McClosky detained Campbell while he sent out to investigate his statements. The investigation proved that immediately after receiving the trust money Campbell began to draw upon it for his own use, and he was called in and again questioned on what the detectives had learned.

He stood the ordeal for a while, and then broke down completely, and confessed that the story he had told was false. He had appropriated part of the money intrusted to him, and when he was called upon for it by Mr. Cody Saturday, there remained only $2,600 in the bank. He drew this out and collected the $500 due him from his office companion, and was still $900 short. He was unable to supply the deficit, and had, therefore, yielded to the temptation of pretending that he was robbed supporting the story by false documents.

Campbell was locked up on a charge of swindling, and Mr. Cody, his friend and intended victim, was called to Police Headquarters and informed of the fraud which had been attempted upon him. The old man was amazed and at first declined to believe that Campbell had lied to him. Finally, however, he realized the truth. He left the building expressing sympathy for Campbell, after urging upon Sergt. McCloskey that the unfortunate man, under the strain placed upon him by his sudden demand for his money, must have become temporarily insane and attempted the swindle while in that condition.

Campbell will be brought up in the Tombs this morning. He is respectably connected in Brooklyn.

Morrill Gregory Arrested for Arson.

TROY, N. Y., May 1.—Morrill Gregory, who said he represented Amerstein & Wolsern, of 507 Broadway, New-York, is in the Cohoes Police Station, charged with arson. Gregory came to the Harmony Hotel this evening and obtained a room. Shortly after the smell of smoke became perceptible, and an investigation showed that the bedding in Gregory's room was ablaze. Gregory asked for a room on the ground floor, where he could get out easily in case of fire.

Charged with Stealing a Pocketbook.

Frederick Brown, twenty-three years old, of 1,096 Third Avenue, was held yesterday by Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Court in $1,000 for examination on the charge of stealing a pocketbook from Mrs. L. W. Tilton in Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, a week ago. In court Mrs. Tilton said that the pocketbook contained $55 and a diamond ring worth $500.

Commissioner Lyman Is Silent.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—United States Civil Service Commissioner Charles H. Lyman to-day flatly refused to discuss the report that the President had requested his resignation. He said when the time came for an expression from him concerning the matter, he would gladly make it.

LIEUT. HARRA GRAVELY REBUKED

Alliança's Insulter Detailed to Land Duty, with Reduction of Pay, in an Administration Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A statement that Lieut. Harra, who commanded the Conde de Venedito, which fired upon the United States merchantman Alliança some weeks ago, has been sent to Havana, and placed on duty in the office of the Marine Commandant, and that this designation is intended to be a promotion, provokes the following retort from Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington:

"Promotions in our Navy go by strict seniority. To detail an officer from sea to land duty means to lose an important part of his pay. I may say in passing, that, so far as this gentleman is concerned, he has received from Madrid a rebuke and not a promotion.

"The Venedito," continued the Minister, "is not a gunboat as she has been usually characterized. She is a second-class cruiser, a sister ship of the Infanta Isabella, which was here at the naval review two years ago. Owing to the temporary absence of her commander, Capt. Van de Fragata, Lieut. Harra was in command."

A TRAIN ROBBERY PREVENTED

One of the Robbers Shoots a Supposed Informer and Later Is Fatally Wounded by a Pursuing Officer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 1.—The Burlington officials here received information last night that the Omaha express would be stopped by robbers at St. George, a suburb of this city. Six or seven rough-looking men had been seen in the vicinity for a couple of days. The information of the intended attack was furnished by a hotel man named Haag, who overheard their plot. He notified the officials of the road and they frustrated the attempt.

A young man named Richard Rau was sitting in Haag's place this evening when one of the supposed robbers, who afterward gave the name of Thomas Farrall, stepped to the door and shot Rau through the stomach, fatally wounding him. Then he ran out to where a partner, who says his name is Dan Howard, was awaiting him, and the two ran up the railroad tracks, followed by several citizens. A running fire was kept up for some distance without effect, and the two escaped.

Later they attempted to cross the Missouri Bridge into Kansas, and were pursued by ex-Sheriff Carson and Officer Barry. The officers overtook them at the west end of the bridge and ordered the fugitives to halt. Howard surrendered, but Farrall, with two revolvers, opened fire, shooting Officer Barry through the arm. Then Farrall dashed down into the brush, followed by Barry and Officers Frans and Shea. A running fight ensued, in which over forty shots were fired. Farrall was finally shot through the left breast at a point just above the heart, and is in a dying condition.

Farrall is supposed to come from St. Louis. When he ran out of Haag's place he yelled to his partner: "I have shot the wrong man," disclosing that it was the intention to kill Haag for revealing the plot to the officers.

GREENHUT SUES FOR HIS DIRECTORSHIP

Charges that He Was Illegally Removed from His Office.

PEORIA, Ill., May 1.—J. B. Greenhut today filed information, through the State's Attorney, for a writ of quo warranto to prevent Walter M. Scheftel of New-York from acting as Director of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

The bill sets up that Mr. Greenhut was elected by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders of the company April 18, 1894, for a term of three years; that he has faithfully performed his duties, and that on April 17, 1895, he was illegally thrown out at the annual meeting of the stockholders and Mr. Scheftel illegally elected to fill the vacancy thus created.

The writ was made returnable at the May term of the Peoria County Circuit Court, which convenes next week.

Mr. Greenhut also prepared a bill to restrain the Directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company from issuing $4,500,000 of bonds, per resolution passed at the annual meeting.

Judge Shaw, on looking over the papers, discovered that there was a provision in the trust deed which required that these bonds, to be legal, should have been issued and executed prior to June 1, 1893, and that they cannot now be legally issued at all. This leaves the $1,000,000 of bonds already issued as a sole first mortgage on the property, and if any further bonds are issued they must be second mortgages.

TRAIN ROBBERS KILL AN ENGINEER

A Chicago and Alton Train Stopped Near Carlinville, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—Train No. 3 on the Chicago and Alton Railway, due here at 7:30 P. M., was stopped near Carlinville by train robbers.

The robbers first attacked the trainmen, and ordered them to hold up their hands. The engineer and fireman refused, and a desperate fight began.

Six shots were fired, and Engineer Holmes was killed.

One of the robbers was captured, and the other two escaped. A posse was organized, and started in pursuit.

Engineer Holmes was one of the oldest engineers on the road.

The robbers secured nothing.

Miss Otis Swallowed Stage Blood.

In the fifth act of "Oliver Twist," which is being played at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, when Nancy is killed by Bill Sikes, Elita Proctor Otis, who takes the part of Nancy, holds a sponge soaked with stage "blood" in her mouth ready to bleed from the mouth when she dies.

At last night's performance, while waiting for this part, Miss Otis inadvertently swallowed some of the "blood." For some minutes she lay on the stage very sick in reality from the effects of the poison. A doctor was called from the audience and attended her. Miss Otis was said to be doing well an hour after the performance was over.

Capt. Metcalf's Body Found.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 1.—The body of a man about fifty years old was found at the foot of Woodbridge Avenue this morning. From shipping papers found in the clothing the body was identified as that of Capt. Joseph L. Metcalf of the schooner Charley and Willie, who disappeared from his vessel, which then lay on the flats near South Amboy April. 3.

May Produce "Trilby" for the Present.

DENVER, Col., May 1.—Judge Hallett, in the United States Court to-day, decided to allow McKee Rankin and the Lyceum company here to produce "Trilby" next week, declining to enjoin them until after further arguments are made before him by attorneys for Harper Brothers, who ask a postponement of the case until May 5.

New Macomb's Dam Bridge Opened.

The new Macomb's Dam Bridge, which crosses the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, was opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There was no particular ceremony.

LEXOW BILL CONDEMNED

Mayor Strong Hears the Protests of Prominent Citizens.

BI-PARTISAN POLICE IDEA DENOUNCED

Dr. Parkhurst Calls the Mayor's Attention to What Sort of Reform Voters Demanded.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH ALONE FOR THE BILL

President Low and Messrs. Larocque, Beaman, and Others Make Stirring Speeches Against the Measure.

Many of New-York's prominent citizens gathered in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at noon yesterday to acquaint Mayor Strong with their disapproval of the pending Bi-Partisan Police bill.

Of the assemblage that filled the room but one man urged the Mayor to approve the bill. He was Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and he admitted that the bill's greatest defect was its lack of strength, and that it had been "whittled down" to such a point that he hardly recognized it.

Mayor Strong sat at Washington's writing table, with Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott on his left. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst occupied a chair in the front row, and next him sat President Seth Low of Columbia College and Chancellor MacCracken of the University of the City of New-York. Opposite them sat such eminent advocates of civil service reform as Carl Schurz, Dorman B. Eaton, and Everett P. Wheeler.

Others present included Theodore Sutro, Joseph Larocque, C. C. Beaman, Frank Moss, Edward Lauterbach, George L. Rives, Lawson N. Fuller, Civil Service Commissioners Charles W. Watson and George McAneny, L. J. Callanan, Alfred A. Whitman, De Forest Grant, A. S. Frissel, James W. Pryor, J. H. C. Nevins, R. W. G. Welling, George W. Miller, John Jay Chapman, Arthur H. Ely, Preble Tucker, J. Augustus Johnson, and Henry Einstein.

Announcement was made by Private Secretary Job E. Hedges that Mayor Strong was ready to hear the views of citizens on the bill entitled:

An act to amend Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, relating to the appointment of Police Commissioners and to the Police Department.

Joseph Larocque.

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, was the first person to speak.

"I appear here," said Mr. Larocque, "in response to a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, expressing their disapproval of the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

"We oppose this proposed legislation, not on a theory merely, but as a result of experience. For many years past the Police Department of the City of New-York has been under the control of what may be called a bi-partisan board, although such constitution of the board was not required by statute—a board of four members, supposed to be composed of two members representing each of the prevailing parties, selected not on account of their fitness for the duties to be discharged, but to do the best they could for the interest of the party they were supposed to represent. What followed was what might be expected from a board so constituted.

"No affirmative action was possible, a deadlock existing when anything was proposed. The question in dispute was chiefly patronage, and it resulted in the division of spoils. To the Commissioners on one side were assigned so many appointments of such and such grade, and the Commissioners on the other side were given a similar share of patronage. A market was established for the purchase and sale of appointments as patrolmen and promotion in all the grades above. A man unable to pay the established price remained in the ranks, while men of less principle, or able to supply themselves with the funds, were enabled to rise. The men secured the appointments and recouped themselves by levying blackmail on the citizens.

"That sort of administration of the Police Department gradually fastened itself upon the attention of the community, and was brought fully to light before the Lexow committee last year. The department is supposed to be filled with improper persons.

"It was out of this condition of things that existed in the Police Department, and which was supposed to exist in all the other city departments, that the great movement of last year took its rise. It became plain and apparent to all good citizens that the substantial difficulty they had to combat was the system of politics in the municipal departments of the City of New-York. It was thus that there came about the movement that resulted in the election of your Honor.

Violates Reform Principles.

"There are two points in the platform on which your Honor was elected, in direct violation of which this legislation is pro

declared views upon the subject of the principles which should control a municipal administration.

"It is perfectly well known that no considerable body of people in this city want this legislation. But, when a partisan body took possession of the Legislature, there was introduced a pet scheme of an individual having no political office, but who desired to put his hands in control of the Police Department, and thus this bill was drawn. The theory has been advanced that half a loaf is better than no bread, but I am opposed to that proposition. The question is one of principle, and cannot be compromised. If the citizens of New-York to-day permitted it to be understood that they accepted this measure as a compromise, their hands would be tied when they asked for further reform legislation.

"This proposed legislation, so far from being an advance upon what we have, is a distinct retrograde movement, and would give us a system much worse than the present law.

"We most earnestly request in behalf of the people who put you in office that this legislation should not be accepted, and that you will refuse such legislation.

President Seth Low.

President Low of Columbia College was the next speaker.

"You are aware, Mr. Mayor," he said, "that the Cooper Union has twice been filled with citizens of New-York since election day, called there to protest against this legislation; I would remind you that that is a most unusual experience in American political history, because it seems to me it gives weight to the opposition which will be voiced before you this morning.

"The question, as it appears to my mind, raises three issues. The question of good faith, the local question of good government in New-York City, and what is to be the message of New-York to the other cities of the country on the great victory for municipal reform of last Fall."

Mr. Low then read from the platform of the Committee of Seventy that portion which pledged the government of this city to non-partisanship.

"That," said Mr. Low, "is an explicit demand made by 154,000 voters, made upon you when you accepted the nomination at their hands. I ask you to notice the explicit character of the demand that all examinations, mental and physical, and all appointments and promotions in the Police Department should be under the direction of the Civil Service Board.

"I have supposed, Sir, that that referred to the previous system of the Police Department of demanding examination by police officials. That was the opportunity, if I may be pardoned the expression, for the police officials to get their hooks in, and it was by that opportunity that the ability to enforce blackmail and payment for appointment was enormously increased, and that was why the platform was that this platform was so explicit. The pending bill is in violation of the explicit demand made by 154,000 people.

"I think also that there is a question of good faith implied, if not clearly expressed, of this matter, and it raises next the question of good government in New-York. Is it possible that good government will be advanced by the aproval of a bill which is opposed by the people who fill this room to-day, or by the approval of a bill which has been opposed twice by mass meetings of earnest and enthusiastic citizens in Cooper Union?

"A law may be placed upon the statute book, but if it is not voiced and supported by the people of the community, it is useless law. There are blue laws upon our statute books and for the same reason the blue laws became dead letters.

"Any law for the Police Department, to be effective, must have behind it the public opinion of the citizens. There is no indication that the public opinion in this city will support this bill.

Should Divorce the Election Bureau.

"The fundamental defect in the proposed bill is what it does not do. It is not altogether what it does, but what it does not do. It leaves under the charge of the Police Department the only political business which appertains to any municipal department, and that is the conduct of elections. I believe that no police legislation should be undertaken until that bureau is divorced from the Department of Police.

"The proposed law does not change the existing law in that particular. But there would be a great deal of harm done to the cause of good government in this city if this bill becomes a law, with or without your approval, because it retains the privilege of conducting elections.

"We are right in insisting that the Board of Elections should be taken out of the domain of the Police Department. Therefore, Mr. Mayor, I should hope that this bill will not receive your approval because of its defects."

Mr. Low read from the majority report of the Lexow committee, and pointed out where the Senators themselves spoke against politics in the Police Department, and said that the evidence of wrong-doing they had investigated was the result of the grip of the politicians on the department.

"In view of these expressions," said Mr. Low, "I would like to ask whether anyone believes that bi-partisanship will take partisanship out of the department? We cannot believe it.

"Now, one other question, Mr. Mayor, I said that a large question was to be involved; what is to be the message of New-York to other cities? Are we to say that we have discovered the panacea for all municipal evils in bi-partisanship? Mr. Mayor, let us return to the platform of the fathers of the Republic. They put aside the idea of bi-partisanship and adopted the idea of individual responsibility. They put one man at the head of the Treasury, one man at the head of the State, and one man at the head of the Post Office Departments, and held them solely responsible. We have had good results from that policy. Surely, under these ideas, we would have greater results, and have had greater results than from any bi-partisan bill such as it is sought to give us.

"Just as soon as Tammany was responsible for the Police Department the overthrow of last year took place. Just so long as the Republicans divided the conduct of the Police Department with Tammany, Tammany held its own, but the moment it took the position where it had to bear the responsibility of its sins alone, it was quickly buried and wiped out.

"I hope that the bill will not be approved."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

When Mr. Low finished speaking, Dr. Parkhurst arose, holding in his hand a roll of manuscript. There was great hand-clapping and cheering. The address that he read was frequently interrupted by applause. Dr. Parkhurst spoke as follows:

"The ground requiring to be covered in to-day's hearing has been so thoroughly and repeatedly traversed during the past weeks and months, both upon the platform and in the press, that the present restatement of the case seems almost in the nature of a formality and a superfluity.

"In view of the general situation, however, I should feel, speaking for myself and for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which inaugurated the movement which placed you in the Mayor's chair, and for the City Vigilance League, whose one ambition it is to make that movement a permanency throughout the thirty Assembly districts of the City, and in view of the general situation, I say I should feel, were I to keep silent, that I was doing insult to my own endeavors and proving myself recreant to the cause which I have espoused, to the cause of which your election last November was understood to be the expression and consummation.

"In all that we have to say upon the matter immediately in hand, we want to be understood as appreciating very clearly and sympathetically the peculiar difficulties with which during the first four perturbed months of your official service you have been invested. You have been called to responsibility in a revolutionary period, when old bonds had been broken and new ones not yet cemented. There was submitted to you the racking problem of administering the city under such conditions of transition, and we have insisted that neither by your fellow citizens nor by legislation at Albany should you be interfered with in the selection of the personal implements through which your work was to be done and the problem solved.

"And I venture to say that some of us at least you will cordially acquit of any attempt to dictate, or even suggest, the methods or official machinery by which the weighty responsibility devolved upon you should be fulfilled. We could not righteously hold you responsible for results, unless you were left to your own judgment as to the implements to be made use of in securing those results.

"When it comes, however, to the matter of the principles that are involved we do not consider that you are free. I say it as courteously as emphatically that the matter of deciding upon the principles which shall determine your action does not lie within the jurisdiction of your own choice. I am not here to burden your attention or complicate the question by the discussion of technicalities; but there are certain governing considerations that stand forth very conspicuously in the public mind, and that worked with great potency in the animated months of last Autumn.

"You can neither make nor repeal those considerations; those considerations made you—that is, they made you Mayor. I am not obliged to theorize upon the matter. It is not presumption in me to say that I know what was in the minds of the voting citizens on the 6th of last November. I know what motives and expectations constrained them to give you their suffrage. I am speaking now of the people. I don't know what the politicians thought. We didn't hear anything from them until the votes had been cast. Nothing but plunder in sight can reach the springs of their eloquence. But the people were borne upon

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

a tide of intense and intelligent opinion. They wanted you to be Mayor, and they knew why they wanted you to be Mayor.

Was a Revolt Against Politics.

"We were all tired of partisan politics. The city had been politics-ridden. The city was wearied and nauseated with it and had risen up in revolt against it. The evils which the Society for the Prevention of Crime had been unearthing, and which the investigating committee from Albany had brought out still further into the light, had had their roots in partisan politics, bi-partisan politics, just such bi-partisan politics as a non-partisan Mayor is now asked to indorse and add the dignity and authority of his official name to; just such bi-partisan politics as whole halls ful of native Americans, Germans, Hebrews, Bohemians, Italians, and Poles were concertedly scorning six months ago.

"All that was needed to arouse such audiences to tumultuous applause was to tell them that what we needed in New-York was a City Government that would wash its hands clean of Republicanism and Democracy, and that you, Sir, were the man that would do it. That was the argument that we used in your behalf. That was the plea that we trumpeted from the Battery and the Hook to Harlem. That was the conspicuous plank in the platform you were elected upon.

"About a great many of the nice minutae of the proposed bill my friends of the legal fraternity can speak with a sagacity and an authority to which I cannot even aspire, but as to what lay in the minds of the great population in this city last Autumn, that is ground that I am perfectly at home on. When they voted for you they believed they were voting for a man that would lead them out of the wilderness of political complications and partisan bargaining, and who would show toward that whole nefarious business a face of flinty uncompromise.

"For you to approve the bill in question would so far forth be a recognition and an acceptance of the principle which your election disowns, and which your constituency dissents from and abhors. Permit me, Mr. Mayor, to say that that is a principle which must determine you a great deal more than you can determine it. None shall surpass me in their attitude of respect toward you as the executive head of a great city, but when the people elected you they meant by it that you were going to stem as with giant hand the tide of dickering politics with which for so many years we have been inundated, and that your own administration was going to be an unflinching protest against the intrusion of national issues into municipal concerns, and anything that should look the other way would be a big and bitter disappointment; for these people understand just as well as you and I that bi-partisan does not mean non-partisan.

"Bi-partisan means partisan twice over. If you set one Republican partisan over against one Democratic partisan you do not rub partisanship out, you rub it in. And that is why the advocates of this measure want it.

"If Albany thought that two Republican Police Commissioners working alongside of two Democratic Police Commissioners would sum up into four men that would do nothing but mind their business, they never would have submitted such a bill.

"The object of this peculiar kink in the bill is not to get rid of partisanship, but to furnish soil for as big a crop of it as possible. That is why they have put the bi-partisanship into the Police Commission, instead of separating the Election Bureau from the Police Department and putting the bi-partisanship into that. They dodge the issue and attempt to disguise their small trick by dressing it up in the millinery of fair play.

Keep Out National Issues.

"And you will permit us to remind ourselves also of the fact that not only is the bill now under consideration alien to the sentiment and intention of the people whose suffrage made you Mayor, but it was your own letter of Oct. 5, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, that seemed to indicate to us all that any suggestion of a deviation from or a compromise with the aforementioned principle you could hold yourself in the stiffest antagonism to, when you say: 'If a majority of the anti-Tammany organizations approve of my nomination for Mayor with the distinct understanding that the affairs of the Government of the City of New-York shall be conducted in the interest of good government and absolutely non-partisan, then I shall be very willing to accept the nomination.'

"I am not intending to be understood as saying that there is going to be on your part any conscious violation of your pledge of Oct. 5, whatever your action in the premises may be. I am only saying that were you to approve this bill, there would be such an amount of seeming discrepancy between what you do and what you said seven months ago you were going to do that the feeling excited in the general unpolitical mind would be one of surprise and disappointment. I have been very frank in this, but am sure you will not, even in your own thought, convict me of transgressing the line of courtesy.

"But furthermore, any action of yours looking to the establishment of national issues as a fixed and necessary ingredient in our municipal life is not only out of joint with the platform upon which our campaign last Autumn was conducted, and in seeming discord with the spirit of your October letter and of subsequent spoken utterances of yours, but it would be just as plainly out of place with the present movement of the popular mind.

"There is, not only in this city, but throughout our American cities generally, a strengthening appreciation of the fact that the intrusion of national issues and party discriminations into municipal administration is a nuisance and an impertinence. That feeling is coming well to the front. Our own city has been making a tremendous contribution to that result. Men of national reputation in both parties, and who are as distinctly partisan in national interests as they are the reverse in municipal ones, have by their recent pronounced utterances in this city exerted a pressure in the direction of municipal emancipation that we should be disappointed and pained to have you do anything to neutralize.

"This bill is not in this particular abreast with the earnest and progressive thought of our American citizenship. I have not conferred with the politicians—men who make a business of keeping things mixed in order that they may get away with the plunder, while somebody else is straightening out the snarls. The class of people that I refer to as the earnest and progressive citizens are those, and the like of them, who are willing to put their own shoulders to the wheel when the city is being pillaged by its own protectors—men the like of whom you had to rely upon to do the hard and wearing work of electing you to the Mayoralty.

"To that whole species of citizen, the bill you are now invited to indorse comes as a direct slap in the face. If this bill becomes law, and it is presumable that it will not if you do not approve it—if this bill becomes law it will work a distinct set-back to the cause of municipal enfranchisement both here and in every other city of the Commonwealth.

"It is the action of this city in electing you upon the Committee of Seventy's platform that has done so much to inaugurate the movement, and from no source, therefore, so much as from this city, and from no man so much as from you, can emanate influences that will operate to invigorate or to discourage that movement.

"Let me call your attention to the fact that the appearance is that we have reached a point in municipal history where increased emphasis is to be laid upon the city as an autonomic organism. Up to this time, in our own country at least, the city has been regarded as being hardly more than a portion of the area of the State where population happened to be phenomenally congested, and a town meeting or a city election as little other than the State's assertion of itself at that particular geographical point.

"Cities have been swung at the tail of the State's kite, and have been instructed to accept meekly and gratefully whatever the authorities of the State might find it subserved their own interests, personal or partisan, to dole out to them.

Would Have No Concession.

"This movement, of which you have been made the official head and leader, means that a city must be administered from the standpoint of its own local necessities, without liability of having its windpipe constricted by the tightening of any political noose or any pair of political nooses lassoed from Albany. The treatment you accord this bill will either stimulate the cause of municipal enfranchisement throughout the State or it will embarrass it. Any incisive action taken at such a juncture as this, even though involving a momentary local disadvantage, operates to stiffen the ranks, to clarify the issue, and thus to hasten the end.

"Another principle represented by your election is antagonism to the 'boss.' Your constituency are a unit upon that matter also. Integrity, home rule, and anti-bossism were the three clubs that pounded the Tammany tiger into insensibility last Autumn. It was not Tammany bossism that the people rose in revolt against last Autumn, it was bossism—contempt, so genuine to the genius of American institutions, for the despotic and tricky exercise of unauthorized power. We have fought ourselves free from bossism of one complexion only to find ourselves but the more gallingly shackled by bossism of another complexion.

"I think it is your Honor's clear duty to disapprove of this bill."

Frank Moss.

Frank Moss, as the representative of the City Vigilance League, next read a lengthy resolution of that body, protesting against the bill.

"Public sentiment," said Mr. Moss, "demands that politics be eliminated from the Police Department, and that measures should be provided speedily to overhaul all officers and heads of departments who are found wanting."

Theodore Sutro.

In behalf of the German-American Reform Union, Theodore Sutro added a protest.

"The German-American Reform Union," said Mr. Sutro, "from the beginning has taken the stand that there must be a responsible head to the Police Department answerable to the Mayor, and who could not escape detection if some flagrant violation of the law were permitted.

"The question is one of choice between expediency and principle. That was precisely the issue last year, for which we labored so hard, and which resulted in the triumph of principle over expediency, and placed you in the chair you now grace. The German-American Reform Union joins in the voice of the community in requesting you not to sacrifice, as we look upon it, principle to expediency in this matter.

"This question goes so much to the heart of municipal reform in this city that you cannot afford to tamper with it. We earnestly request you on this occasion to stand by the principle, absolutely, unflinchingly, and sacrifice expediency."

L. J. Callanan.

L. J. Callanan, representing Good Government Club F, fololwed Mr. Sutro.

"You have been placed in that chair, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Callanan, "because those who elected you thought you were an honest man, a man who would stand up for reform, and accept no compromise. Compromise, in this instance, would mean defeat. Bi-partisanship has been the curse of all the municipal commissions. Compromise will block the wheels of reform all over the United States, and will deter many men in this city from entering upon the reform movement. If the people of this city thought you would have approved this bill, they would never have elected you."

Civil Service Reform Association.

At the request of Everett P. Wheeler, Civil Service Commissioner McAneny read the following protest from the Civil Service Reform Association:

The Civil Service Reform Association of New-York respectfully and emphatically urges you to withhold their approval from the Bi-Partisan Police bill, for the following reasons:

In transferring to the Police Board all inquiry and examinations for appointment and promotion in the police force, it destroys the power vested in the Mayor by the law and the Constitution to secure the application of general lists by an impartial and independent board, selected for that duty by the Mayor. The discretion thus vested absolutely in the Police Board cannot possibly produce any better results than can be had from the system now in force, as established by you. It may produce great evils, and, judging by the working of a like discretion in the Police Board in the past—a discretion much less sweeping—it will lead to favoritism, to the control of appointments and promotion as political patronage, and even to corruption and bribery.

The notion that police officials can or will apply the preliminary tests for appointment more intelligently or faithfully than they are now applied under the direction of your Civil Service Board, is utterly without basis in reason or experience, and opposed to both. Such officials have no superior capacity for such work, and have many and subtle inducements to neglect and treachery. If the civil service lists are to be turned over to the several departments affected by them, we should soon see the end of the merit system, and its opposite, the spoils system, set up under a thin disguise.

You have recently amended the civil service rules of the city for the excellent and, indeed, imperative purpose of taking from the Police Commission a partial discretion over the operation of these rules. You have forbidden applicants to apply to the commission for blanks; have taken the medical examinations from the police surgeons, and the inquiry as to character, &c., from the Police Captains; have restricted the commission to ten appointments at any one time; have directed that for these ten places they should have only twelve names from the eligible lists, and have placed in the hands of your own Civil Service Board all the powers heretofore enjoyed—and grossly abused—by the Police Commission. To ask you now, not only to restore these powers, but to hand over to the Police Board absolute and uncontrolled discretion as to the civil service work affecting that department, as this law requires, is absurd.

Finally, since, under this law, the regulations made by the Police Board are to be submitted only to the "New-York Civil Service Commission," by which is intended the State Commission, the law plainly violates the principle of home rule.

We protest with the utmost urgency against this law, the whole theory and operation of which we regard as mischievous and pernicious, and we venture to beg you to condemn it, and firmly to assert your right to that general control of the city civil service which is involved in the administration of the rules by your own Civil Service Board. We believe that this is not only your right, but, under the clearly implied requirements of the new Constitution, your duty also, with the untrammeled performance of which legislation may not intervene.

CARL SCHURZ, President.
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
GEORGE McANENY,
Secretary.

Everett P. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler made a short speech, in which he said the bill was framed to take the control of the Police Department out of the hands of the Mayor and put it in the hands of the Police Commissioners.

"That is something," he said, "that no Mayor of New-York should ever allow, and I ask Your Honor not to approve of this bill."

Charles W. Watson.

Civil Service Commissioner Charles W. Watson opposed the bill on the ground that it was distinctly antagonistic to civil-service regulations.

The Rev. J. N. Hallock.

On behalf of the religious press of New-York, the Rev. J. N. Hallock also opposed the measure. He said:

"As you are well aware, every one of us of the religious press worked hard, not only for your election, but for your election. They did not do it for political reasons, or because you were over-religious; they did it because they thought you were an honest man, and still believe it, and as such, believe you will veto this nefarious bill."

Edward Lauterbach.

The Mayor then announced that he was ready to hear the supporters of the bill.

As Edward Lauterbach arose there were loud cries of "Platt! Platt!"

Advancing to the Washington table, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"I think you would hardly expect to receive from me, if I were to add to it, one word in addition to the mass of saccharine sweetness which has been poured out here to-day for your benefit and digestion. I am not going to say that you are an honest man, because we all know it.

"I come here as an ordinary citizen, and represent no organization."

This was received with derisive laughter, and Mr. Lauterbach flushed angrily.

"Is it a laughing matter," he asked "to stand before the Mayor of New-York as a citizen of New-York? I have the right as one of the 154,000 citizens who fought and struggled hard for the election of William L. Strong.

"I represent the Republican Party that represents all the parties that stand for good, that represents Good Government Clubs, Civil Service Reform Associations, and other such clubs.

"I come here from the Republican Party across the Harlem River and extending to the falls of Niagara, and ask your Honor that when that party comes with a majority down to the Harlem River in favor of good government to see to it that they are not to be cheated out of their victory by the unlawful vote at the polls in this city, a thing that will occur unless there is a bi-partisan Police Department in this City of New-York. I ask you to give our party representation on this board."

Mr. Lauterbach then assailed the idea of a single-headed Police Commission, and said he did not know a man who could be trusted to fill such a responsible position.

"Do you know a man, Mr. Mayor," he asked, "whom you would be willing to put at the head of the Police Department of this city, and who would possess the enormous power of regulating the election?"

"It would be impossible for a single-headed commission to be non-partisan. In addition to the power he would possess to control elections, would be the power to control the administration of the excise laws. The power of a single-headed commission in regard to the excise laws would be despotic.

"The power of the police on election day is acknowledged by everybody, but that power would be exercised every day in the year if you separate the Election Bureau from the Police Board, and have a single-headed commission. You cannot have non-partisanship without bi-partisanship.

"An election conducted under the administration of a bi-partisan Police Commission, controlling the Bureau of Elections, made it possible to secure your election and give you the benefit of every honest vote cast, whether it was the vote of a Democrat or the vote of a Republican.

"Mr. Mayor, do you realize that, in the event of your evanescent rheumatism or from any other cause your chair became vacant, your successor to-day would be a Democrat, belonging to the machine, whose head has publicly stated that reform was a fad, that the President of the Board of Aldermen would stand in your stead if anything should occur?

Pleads for His Party.

"We ask you to enact this law to secure to the Republican Party an adequate representation on the police force. We want a law that, if Mr. Jeroloman appoints, he should appoint two Republicans and two Democrats; that if Mr. Hugh J. Grant again became Mayor of New-York, he could not repeat his old trick of appointing three Democratic Commissioners and one quasi-Republican. We want it absolutely rendered impartial. We want a bi-partisan Police Board, so that the acid of Democracy may be tempered by the alkali of Republicanism, and vice versa, for all time.

"This reform business has whittled down the bill before you so that it has lost its original strength.

"The separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Board you have been talking of so much in your Good Government Clubs that you have come to the conclusion that it is the panacea for all existing wrongs. It would not be possible to divorce the Bureau of Elections from the Police Commission, for it would not be possible to guarantee the safe conduct of elections without the assistance of the police.

"Another reason why the Police Commission should be bi-partisan is the administration of the Police Pension Fund, in order that it might be fairly administered.

"I ask you as a Republican, as the Mayor of this city, as a man, to stand by the Lexow committee. They stood by you, and they stood by us. They have sent you this bill with unanimity as a part of a general scheme. Are they entitled to fair consideration? Are they to be whistled down the wind? Are they to receive no consideration?

"While many of us have been fighting reform, the Republican majority in the Senate has been doing, and will continue to do, reform.

"I appeal to you, Mr. Mayor, on behalf of the Republican Party, to approve the Bi-Partisan Police bill. We ask that the Board of Police shall not be directed by one man, but that it shall be directed by two or by four men, two of whom shall at least belong to one political party, and the other two not of that same party. I ask your Honor, therefore, to approve the Bi-Partisan bill."

C. C. Beaman.

The closing argument was made by C. C. Beaman.

"Mr. Mayor," he said, "we are here to let you know what the people think of this bill. Your reports will not be what I think of the bill, whether I disapprove it or approve it, but whether the people accept it or do not accept it; and I say as a citizen and as a Republican that the people do not accept this bill.

"I felt a pride when Mr. Larocque spoke. He is a Democrat, but he thought enough of his city to lay aside that feeling and help elect a Governor and a Mayor who should bring about a new state of things. Now, we want to fight this thing out on these lines, and we want to keep Mr. Larocque and other Democrats with us until we settle the question that cities can govern themselves and that the country shall not govern them.

"Now, Mr. Mayor, this fight is not over,

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we are right in the thick of it, and the question is whether we are to disorganize and separate at this time, when we need each other so much. The platform and the principles upon which you were elected demand that you say this bill will not do. Now, what does Lauterbach say? He says that this bill is not needed while you are Mayor. He says that the bill has been so whittled down that he does not know whether he wants it or not. We want to keep on whittling until there is no bi-partisanship left. It is whittled down so that he does not know whether he wants it; and there's enough left of it that we do not want it, so let us get rid of this part of it. I tell you there is nothing in this bill that will correct any of the evils that the Lexow investigation has shown to us, and therefore the people say that they do not want it."

Mr. Beaman said further that much that had been gained in the cause of good government and Republicanism was the result of the election of Gov. Morton. At this point the Mayor heartily applauded.

The Mayor Closes the Hearing.

When Mr. Beaman had concluded, Mayor Strong said: "We may now consider this meeting closed. I will not announce my determination now, but will let it be known later."

CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE

What The Iron Age Says of Improvements, Wages, and Prices.

In diagnosing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age in to-day's issue sounds a warning that improvement must be gradual and that efforts to hasten it artificially must not only be futile, but may work much harm. Recent activity, it says, was stimulated by orders at the lowest prices. Advances in wages cannot be expected until normal conditions shall be restored. The Age says:

Producers have shown a commendable disposition to restore wages when they have really obtained higher figures in their sales. But there is evident impatience in labor circles, and there is some danger of a series of strikes. The Pocahontas coke men have started it, and there is a rumor that some of the coal miners in Alabama will follow in June.

Steel is very dull. Buyers in the East, at least, can not be tempted by offerings considerably below nominal quotations. Some interest has been created by a proposition emanating from a leading Western maker to call a meeting of billet makers and discuss means toward advancing prices from $1 to $8 per ton.

In finished iron and steel the advance in bars in the West is pretty firmly established, there having been sales there quite a number of business at 1.90c. The higher prices for sheets decreed recently are not obtained on choice orders. There is a fair volume of structural business, but the best that can be said of prices is that they are steadier.

The Birmingham pig iron makers are jubilant over their achievement in advancing prices, and claim to be selling some metal at the best figures established. They have certainly filled up with orders for many months to come at the lowest prices. It remains to be seen how soon Northen sellers will follow them. For anything but small parcels they have not yet done so. The demand is better, but does not yet justify very sanguine views.

American iron and steel manufacturers complain of one feature of the embryo export movement, and that is that foreign buyers give their quotations away to rival sellers in their own markets. If foreign buyers want to do business they will have to make offers in the future.

THE DOG HELD ON TO SARAH'S FOOT

Wouldn't Let Go Until He Was Squeezed with a Door.

Sarah Walker, thirty-eight years old, a colored woman, employed by Mrs. Sophie Douglas, at 140 West Twenty-fourth Street, was severely bitten by a savage bulldog yesterday.

Mrs. Douglas's son was sodding her back yard, and the dog, which was very savage, was annoying him. Sarah went into the yard to quiet the animal, when he jumped at her, and grabbed her by the right foot, throwing her to the ground. A man who was at work, instead of going to her assistance, promptly climbed the fence.

Mrs. Douglas tried to beat the dog off, but the animal would not let go his hold. Finally she dragged her servant toward the house, with the dog still hanging to her. Mrs. Douglas closed the door, catching the dog between the door and the jam, and squeezed him until he let go his hold.

TAKE STEPS

in time, if you are a sufferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its early stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRAMPS REIGN SUPREME

A Colony of Them Terrorizes Morris County, New-Jersey.

THEIR CHIEF A DESPONDENT TAILOR

He Occupies an Eight-by-Twelve Palace and Controls the Operations of a Select Gang of Vagabonds.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 1.—Residents in this section of Morris County are terrorized by a regiment of tramps, who have been preying upon them for a month past, and who threaten to remain in this vicinity until next Winter. Sheriff Edmund A. Backer has been appealed to to drive the tramps out of the county, but thus far he has done nothing and the people are afraid to raise their hands against the vagabonds, lest they retaliate by burning their houses and barns, or commit crimes of even worse character.

This has always been a favorite Summer resort for tramps, but they never before settled down here in such force. Their headquarters is in the woods surrounding the Convent of St. Elizabeth, near Madison. About twenty of them made their home there last Winter. They built a hut in the side of a hill and laid in a large supply of provisions. Although it was an intensely cold season they managed to weather it out. As the Spring came other tramps began to come out from New-York and other cities, as if the gathering had been planned beforehand, until within a few weeks there were seventy-five in the encampment. There have since been a few additions to the company, so that there are now close to ninety tramps at large in the neighborhood of this place.

The tramps have a leader named Callahan, who used to be a respectable tailor in Morristown. He is about fifty-five years old, and resembles Napoleon III. He has a son who is a law student, and two daughters who are employed in Newark as typewriters. He lost his business four years ago, and in a fit of desperation took to the road and has been a tramp ever since. He was elected leader of his fellow-tramps because of his experience and intimate knowledge of the roads and inhabitants of the county. He knows them all, and every morning the gang meets at his hut and receives orders. All do not forage on the same day. It is not necessary for more than a third of their number to go out at once. The others remain around and "loaf." They take turns, so that all will have done their shares of "work" every three days. Three days begging in and around Morristown and Madison will bring the gang enough provisions and money to last a week, so that they are able to remain idle four days of the seven.

Only a few of the tramps are accommodated at night in Callahan's hut. It is a small affair, about 12 feet by 8, and not much more than 6 feet high.

The hut is mainly constructed of stolen lumber, and is fitted up with a few shelves, which serve as seats by day and bunks by night. Mats and pieces of carpet relieve them somewhat of their hardness. There are no windows, but the door is usually open for ventilation. This is not of the best, for the place is usually full of tobacco smoke. Callahan has his regular lodgers, who pay him extra for the privilege of sleeping in his foul den. The rest have had to find sleeping quarters elsewhere. They accordingly have appropriated to their use several barns, which they pre-empt as if they had natural and legal claims to them, and the owners do not dare to object. One barn is near Madison, and another is near Columbia. To these barns the tramps repair in gangs every night. They leave Callahan's cabin toward dusk and march in companies of ten and twenty along the country roads.

The tramps remain all night in the barns, and in the morning they return to Callahan's hut and report to him for duty.

From the hut to various points through the woods and to different roads the tramps have worn a hundred paths, by which their movements may be traced. They have not as yet committed violences upon anybody near their encampment, for they know that would lead to an uprising against them. Their worst offense thus far has been to steal a few chickens. But they are persistent beggars. There is not a house within ten miles around that they do not visit regularly. Four or five will sometimes call in one day at a single house, and beg for victuals or money or both. They are quite dainty in their tastes, and if food of inferior quality is offered them they will reject it, and if they are refused alms they will threaten to use force. They often ask for clothing, but they are so independent that they will accept only garments that are in good condition. One fellow told a Morristown woman who offered him her husband's cast-off suit, that he couldn't take it because it was too much worn.

"Beggars," he said, "must be well dressed and make a good appearance or they won't succeed. If your husband hasn't got a better suit than that, let him come with me to camp and I'll get him one that will look respectable."

The tramps have been around so long that they know the daily habits of every household in this part of the county. They usually time their visits to houses so that they will find only women and children at home. These they can easily cajole or threaten into compliance with their wishes.

Some of the tramps have fits of industry, and ask the farmers and others for work. When they have earned enough money to buy a supply of tobacco, they lay off until it is exhausted.

The tramps have already made friends of all the dogs in the vicinity of the camp. The dogs visit them and are well fed and, consequently, when the tramps call at the houses the dogs do not molest them.

The inmates of the convent would like to get rid of the tramps, but as they are mostly nuns they are not able to drive them away. The tramps know better than to do anything calculated to win their ill will. But for persons who want to walk to the convent station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and who have to go through the woods to reach it, the presence of the tramps is not reassuring, and few now undertake to travel through the woods.

The tramps make no secret of their purpose. They say they intend to remain in their camp all Summer, and they expect to have a good time if they are not driven out. This is a serious threat. Morristown and Madison are popular Summer resorts. Wealthy New-Yorkers have splendid country mansions here. Wheeler H. Peckham's house is within a short distance of the camp, and so is the new palatial residence of H. McK. Twombly. Frank R. Stockton, the novelist, lives within a mile of the tramps' headquarters, and Charles Harper, a relative of the publishers, lives within the shadow of the woods. These houses and many like them are filled with valuable furniture, and the owners, when they come out in the Summer, bring costly plate and jewels, so that burglars would gain rich booty from any one of them.

Those who appreciate the danger to which the county is exposed by the presence of the tramps are displeased with Sheriff Backer's inactivity. With a posse of deputies such as he could muster, the tramps could easily be routed and captured.

The Mayor of Rahway recently adopted such drastic measures that not a tramp dares to show himself in that town, and his methods could be imitated with profit by Sheriff Backer.

Must Not Sell Papers on Sunday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 1.—The Common Council, at to-night's session, agreed upon an ordinance imposing a two-dollar license fee on newsboys. The ordinance prohibits the boys from crying their papers before 8 A. M. on week days, and prohibits them from soliciting trade at all on Sunday. In addition to the license, the newsboys must pay $1 for a badge. Failure to comply with the ordinance is punishable by a fine of $10. Bootblacks, in order to do business, must pay a license fee of $10. In order to keep out organ grinders and junk dealers the ordinance provides for a practically prohibitive license fee.

U. S. Engineers in New Trousers.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 1.—In the first dress parade of the season at Willet's Point at 6:10 this evening, the soldiers in the Engineer Corps appeared in their new uniform trousers, which are of dark blue, not black, as at first reported they would be.

The engineers can now be distinguished by their uniforms from the soldiers in other branches of the army, and that was the purpose in making the change. Dress parade will be held on the parade ground every evening until November.

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"Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle," by Charles Nodier; the book that the papers are now telling about; fine paper, large type, half cloth; on sale here for a month past at..... .29

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Outre Mer, by Paul Bourget, pub. at $1.75, at..... 1.04

The Manxman, by Hall Caine, pub. at $1.50..... .94

A Little Sister to the Wilderness, by Lillian Bell, pub. at $1.25..... .89

A Sawdust Doll, by Mrs. Reginald De Koven, pub. at $1.25.. .89

Ascent of Man, by Henry Drummond, pub. at $2.00..... 1.39

Woman Who Did, by Grant Allen, pub. at $1.00..... .63

The Jewel of Ynys Galon, by Owen Rhoscomyl, pub. at $1.25. .89

Century War Book, 324 pages, 1,000 illustrations, very fine.... 1.35

Scenic America, by J. L. Stoddard, pub. at $3.00..... .98

A Trip Around the World, by J. L. Stoddard, pub. at $3.00..... .98

Century Book for Young Americans, by Eldridge S. Brooks, pub. at $1.50..... .69

The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham, by John Oliver Hobbes, pub. at $1.50..... 1.04

The Honorable Peter Sterling, by Paul Leicester Ford, pub. at $1.50..... 1.04

Pudd'nhead Wilson, by Mark Twain, pub. at $2.50..... 1.59

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CHESTNUTS FOR VICTORS

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn Has Shown His Unfitness.

NO RESPECT FOR CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Desiring to Figure as a Republican "Boss," He Fills Offices with His Chosen—His Scheme that Failed.

City Controller George W. Palmer has been in office in Brooklyn four months. Controller Palmer's fitness for office may be best judged by the declaration he made recently at a reception of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club. In the course of his speech he said:

"As a partisan in my office said, I say now: To the victors belong the chestnuts, and if they do not take them they are — fools."

As Controller Palmer has gone along pursuing his hunt for offices he has become an object of general interest in Brooklyn and almost general condemnation. One of his great ambitions is to figure as a Republican "boss."

Controller Palmer was elected last November on the Republican ticket. His running mate was John R. Sutton, the present City Auditor. They were vouched for by a so-called Committee of One Hundred of Eastern District Republicans as being fitted for the highest kind of public honors.

The first thing Controller Palmer did was to remove the old clerks from his office. There were twenty clerks in his office who were in Class A of the civil service. He chopped off all their heads in a jiffy, without regard to their qualifications or their terms of service. In their places he put Republicans unacquainted with the city's methods of bookkeeping.

The difference between the old force and the new is illustrated in one way by the fact that twenty-three men are now required to do the work done by the twenty whom Controller Palmer removed. Most of these clerks in Class A were experts. Five had been in the office for fourteen years, one for seven years, one for six years, and two for five years.

Having swept out the occupants of all the offices in Class A, Controller Palmer at once attacked Class B. There were eleven clerks in this class, of whom eight received at once their absolute discharge. They had held their places from six to fourteen years. Three had attained their places by competitive examination.

The next step was the dismissal of the clerks in the office of the Board of Audit. This board since Jan. 1 has been composed of Auditor Sutton, an organization Republican; Controller Palmer, and Alderman William J. Haubert, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council. Alderman Haubert is not suspected of being an independent. He was elected as a machine Republican. The Board of Audit dismissed nine out of the ten clerks they found in their office. Two of the clerks had been in office fourteen years, and four had held their places from ten to twelve years. Four of the clerks dismissed were veteran firemen and were entitled to the same standing in the public service as war veterans. These four veterans sued to recover their places, and last Saturday they were reinstated by Supreme Court Justice Calvin E. Pratt.

There was no eligible list ready for Grade B, the list having expired two months previous. The Board of Audit therefore appointed temporarily under the law nine new men to fill the vacant places. One of the new men was William J. Haubert, son of Alderman Haubert, one of the members of the Board of Audit. The recent publication of a new eligible list for Class B vacated the places held by the temporary appointees of the Board of Audit. The board has since failed to make any appointments from the eligible list.

Controller Palmer also refused to make appointments from the eligible list. He appointed six veterans, under the veteran law of 1894. It is claimed by the Civil Service Commission that this law was repealed by the new Constitution. Four of the eight clerks in Class B dismissed by Controller Palmer have since tried to pass a civil service examination and have failed. Their papers are on file with the Civil Service Commission.

The six veterans appointed by Controller Palmer have had their pay withheld by reason of the refusal of the Civil Service Commission to certify them. Their only recourse will be to sue the city, when the validity of their appointment will be determined. An identical case in Albany was decided adverse to the veterans there on Saturday by Supreme Court Justice Herrick.

At Albany, no less than in Brooklyn, Controller Palmer has been industriously seeking to obstruct civil service reform. He is charged with having been behind the bill to keep in office police court stenographers holding places temporarily, pending the publication of an eligible list. The bill was drawn to keep in place two Brooklyn stenographers.

While the bill was pending the situation was as follows: An eligible list was being made up in Brooklyn for the places held by the two favored stenographers. If the list were to be published before the bill became a law it would vacate the two offices in question and render all legislation in favor of the two stenographers void. If the publication of the list were to be delayed until the bill became a law, the stenographers were safe. While the bill was pending, Controller Palmer wrote to Secretary Campbell of the Civil Service Commission as follows:

Department of Finance,
Brooklyn, March 9, 1895.

W. J. D. Campbell, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

My Dear Sir: Please withhold the publication of stenographers' eligible list for police courts, and very greatly oblige me.

Yours, very sincerely,
GEORGE W. PALMER.
Controller.

Gov. Morton vetoed the bill. The letter was made public and created a great deal of comment unfavorable to the Controller. The eligible list was completed and published two days after receipt of the letter. The law required the publication of the eligible list as soon as it was made up.

Controller Palmer applied to Mayor Schieren to have the places in the assessment department of his office transferred to the non-competitive list. The Mayor refused the request.

The Controller is behind a bill at Albany placing all the clerkships in the office of the Board of Audit outside the civil service rules.

The committee of the Legislature which is investigating the operation of the civil service law through the State, met last Saturday in Controller Palmer's private office. The Controller was asked by a member of the committee why he had dismissed the clerks in his office. "Because they were Democrats," is said to have been the quick reply. Several of the new clerks who had failed at the civil service examinations charged before the committee that the examinations were absurd and irrelevant.

One incident that happened a few weeks ago was a sufficient comment on the loose business methods prevailing in Controller Palmer's office. Dr. Sylvester J. McNamara of 325 Union Street, one of the corps of Night Medical Inspectors, sent in a bill for $6 for services. In the Controller's office the new clerks metamorphosed the six-dollar bill into one for $600, and in due time Dr. McNamara got a warrant, countersigned by the Controller, for $600.

Dr. McNamara was honest and reported the mistake to Mayor Schieren.

HE WAS SATISFIED IN DEFEAT.

Mr. Price Glad It Was a Jacksonian Principle That Beat Him.

The Kings County Board of Estimate met in Mayor Schieren's office yesterday, and organized for the year 1895-6. The board was Democratic last year.

City Auditor Sutton nominated John K. Neal of the Twenty-eighth Ward for Secretary, and County Treasurer Adams nominated Edward Price, a Democrat, who has been Secretary for years. Mr. Price received only one vote, and Mr. Neal was selected. Mr. Price then addressed the board. He thanked its members for the courtesy shown to him in the past, and then said:

"I am pleased to see that the new board is so heavily impregnated with the Jacksonian principle, 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Under the circumstances I am satisfied to retire."

"Well," said Mayor Schieren, smiling, "I guess Mr. Price has just about hit it."

Mr. Neal is at present a clerk in the Board of Audit.

Billiard Fiends

love to try their skill in a friendly match, but if they try their eyes they know of no match for **Pond's Extract.** A soft cloth wet with **Pond's Extract** and laid over the eyes affords great relief.

Avoid substitutes; accept genuine only with buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

ANOTHER RESPITE FOR BUCHANAN

Granted on the Advice of District Attorney Fellows—New Execution Day May 8.

ALBANY, May 1.—To Dr. Buchanan, who was to have been executed in Sing Sing Prison to-day for poisoning his wife, was granted another respite of one week, by Gov. Morton to-day.

This was done on the recommendation of District Attorney Fellows of New-York, who regarded it as the easiest, shortest, and best way out of the complications, which have arisen in the case.

Col. Fellows assures the Governor that he can within a week clear away all matters connected with the appeal alleged to have been taken to the United States Supreme Court on the habeas corpus proceedings, and also avoid all the sensational trouble and expense connected with the taking of Buchanan to New-York City for resentence.

SING SING, N. Y., May 1.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison this afternon received the papers from Albany in which the Governor grants to Dr. Buchanan a respite for another week—until Wednesday, May 8. New invitations will be issued to the witnesses.

Dr. Buchanan has apparently taken new hope with his new lease of life. This was a day of anxiety for the Warden, as it was not positively certain until 4:40 this afternoon, when he received the papers of the respite, that the execution would not take place.

He did not know but that the Attorney General might not concur with the Deputy Attorney General, who gave his opinion that the appeal to the United States Supreme Court acted as a stay of proceedings. Had he received word to that effect the execution would have taken place.

The Warden thinks the legal matters are badly mixed and that, now that there is a breathing spell, they should be straightened out. He kept Electrician Davis here until the respite papers arrived, and then let him go until he shall be notified to come back, which will probably be next week.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Supreme Court officials say that if Warden Sage of Sing Sing literally construes the letter of Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck of New York in the Buchanan case, and follows its directions, Dr. Buchanan has an unlimited lease of life.

The Deputy Attorney General's letter to the Warden advises him "to defer the execution of sentence against Dr. Buchanan until the appeal claimed to have been taken shall have been dismissed or determined." Inasmuch as no appeal is docketed on the records of the Supreme Court, officials say there is nothing to be dismissed or determined.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay yesterday afternoon made a statement relative to the letter of Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck as to the appeal of the counsel of wife-murderer Dr. Buchanan.

"The District Attorney," he said, "does not agree with the opinion and views expressed by Mr. Hasbrouck as to the effect of the filing of the notice of appeal by Buchanan's counsel.

"In the first place, there was no order entered by Judge Brown, and it is elementary that no appeal can be taken from a judicial decision until such decision is formally expressed in a regularly entered order. Moreover, if an order expressing Judge Brown's action upon the application for a habeas corpus had been entered, the filing of a notice of appeal would not have brought into operation the provisions of the Federal statutes under which any stay of proceeding could have been properly claimed.

"If Judge Brown's action upon the petition of Buchanan is such a decision as ought to be expressed in a formal order, the attorneys for Buchanan are entitled to have such an order entered, but until that is done there is nothing to appeal from.

"Finally, even had there been a formal order entered, the United States Supreme Court has decided that such a decision is not appealable.

"Mr. McKenney, the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, has to-day informed me there is no proceeding pending in that court to which Buchanan is a party.

"There could have been no reason, therefore, why Buchanan should not have been executed to-day, except the Warden's natural submission to the advice given him by the Deputy Attorney General."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Warren—Browning.

Mrs. Lilla Warne Browning and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren were married yesterday morning in Holy Trinity Church, of which the bridegroom is rector. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. M. G. Thompson and the Rev. A. H. Armory of Lawrence, Mass.

The bride was attired in a street costume of gray material. Her brother, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr., led her to the altar, and the bridegroom's son, Aldred K. Warren, acted as best man. The ushers were J. H. Phipps, H. H. Good, F. R. Lefferts, Jr., and Charles Smithers.

The music included an organ recital by the church organist, Dr. Woodcock, and singing by the congregation.

On account of the recent death of the bride's father the wedding was conducted as quietly as possible. The church was crowded with friends of the contracting parties. A wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride, 124 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Evarts—Cock.

Miss Alice Haight Cock, daughter of the late Effingham Cock of Chappaqua, N. Y., was married Tuesday evening to Sherman Evarts, son of ex-Senator Evarts, at the home of her mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, the bridegroom's brother.

The best man was William Barker, who was with Mr. Evarts in Yale in the class of 1881.

The young couple, who met for the first time at Newport last Summer, will travel for a few weeks in the South. Mr. Evarts is a member of the Bar Association, and University, Players, and Grolier Clubs.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Major Gen. O. O. Howard is at the Astor.

—James Coats of Providence is at the Buckingham.

—Joseph R. Drexel of Philadelphia is at the Waldorf.

—Gen. John Eaton of Washington, D. C., is at the St. Denis.

—Ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel of Ohio is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester is at the Murray Hill.

—United States Circuit Judge William L. Putnam of Maine is at the Windsor.

—James Kerr, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, is at the Gilsey.

GOV. MORTON CALLS A HALT

Continued from Page 1.

by the people or appointed by the "authorities" of the county. The power of appointment of the Commission of Charities and Correction has been vested in the Supervisor at Large since 1880, and no complaint is made that he has not fairly performed the duties imposed upon him by law in the appointment of these Commissioners.

On the 1st day of January, 1896, the consolidation of Kings County with the City of Brooklyn will become complete, and by the provisions of Section 26 of Article III. of the Constitution the Board of Supervisors will then cease to exist, and the duties and powers of this board may then be devolved by the Legislature upon the Common Council or Board of Aldermen of the city. Probably the office of Supervisor at Large will cease after that date, and some provision should be made for the selection of some other officer of the board to appoint the successors of the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

If this bill should become a law, the office of one of the members of the Appointing Board will probably cease to exist on the 1st of January next, and the power of appointment will then be left to county officers, not elected with a view to the performance of any such duty, but for entirely different purposes.

Under the law creating the office of Supervisor at Large, this officer is made practically the Mayor of the county, because he is given the power to preside at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, without any vote, but he may veto acts and resolutions passed by the board. As the Mayor of the city becomes the chief officer also of the county, the most logical transfer of the power of this appointment from the Supervisor at Large would be to the Mayor; and for reasons already suggested it seems incongruous to vest this power of appointment in officers like the Sheriff and County Clerk. If one officer is not to be trusted with this appointment, the Mayor may be given the power of nomination, subject to confirmation by the Common Council; but the appointment by the Supervisor at Large is not subject to confirmation now, and no good reason has been given why two other officers, or any other officer, should also be charged with the responsibility of the appointment.

For fifteen years one officer has been given the power to appoint three Commissioners. By this bill it is proposed to vest three officers with the power to appoint one Commissioner. If any change is to be made in the present method of appointment, it should, in view of the near consolidation of the city and county, be made to conform to that consolidation by continuing the appointing power after the 1st of January next in the hands of some city officer, whose official life and functions will continue after that date.

It seems to be agreed that for many reasons a reduction of the number of Commissioners from three to one is desirable; but that result can be accomplished without changing the appointing power. There seems to be no necessity of enlarging the appointing board simply to reduce the number of Commissioners. The bill under consideration seems to have been hastily drawn, and is seriously defective in form, as well as its plan. It contains the organization of the Board of Charities and Corrections, although it provides for only a single officer. The bill says that there shall be "a Board of Charities and Corrections of the County of Kings," which shall hereafter known and designated as "Department of Charities and Correction of the County of Kings," and then that "the said department shall consist of one Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner and such officers or subordinates as are now or may hereafter be provided by law." A reorganization of the department could be most easily accomplished by amendments to the act of 1880 creating the department; but, as it stands, we have an independent bill which may in some respects modify the act of 1880, but without specifically repealing any part of it.

A simple method of making the change would be to amend the act of 1880 by providing for one Commissioner instead of three, and providing for another method of appointment. That would leave the remainder of the statute in force, and would avoid any confusion or uncertainty as to the effect of this bill if it should become a law. For the reasons suggested, I think this bill should not receive executive approval.

Very truly yours, LEVI P. MORTON.

There is talk to-night that the veto may cause Senator Owens to desert the Republicans who are supporting the New-York Police Reorganization bill. It has been an open secret that Owens expected to become Deputy Charities Commissioner under this bill, and had been kept in line by the police reorganization bill and other reform measures because of this. Now his hopes in this direction are wrecked.

There is some comment to-night to the effect that Speaker Fish is not in sympathy with Gov. Morton in his veto of the Kings County bill. This is based on his action in hurrying the legislative day to a close. As Gov. Morton's supporters understood it, there was to have been a session to-night at which the message would have been received. The Speaker, it is claimed, could have prevented the failure of the motion to hold an evening session. After the Assembly adjourned the Speaker and Clerk Baxter at once got out of the way, and all attempts to find them and place the veto message in their custody were unavailing. The message is now in possession of one of their deputies.

The action of the Speaker is criticised as an attempt to thwart the Governor in his veto and help along the Kings County bill.

MAYOR SCHIEREN IS PLEASED.

Only Worth and His Friends Do Not Like the Governor's Action.

Citizens of Brooklyn who took an active interest in the opposition to the Charities Reorganization bill, known as the Worth bill, were jubilant when it became known last night that Gov. Morton had vetoed that measure.

The politicians who are under the leadership of Jacob Worth were not jubilant, and they said harsh things about the Governor and those who contributed toward the defeat of the bill.

Mayor Schieren had heard yesterday that the Governor would probably veto the bill. A reporter of The New-York Times first brought to him the information that his wish had been realized.

"That is good news," he said, "It's the best news I have heard in a long time. The citizens of Brooklyn will feel grateful to the Governor for this veto, because it would have been a most unfortunate thing for Brooklyn if Gov. Morton had signed the bill.

"Now, good government has achieved quite a victory, and it has raised the Governor in the eyes of the public, and the people find that they made no mistake when they elected him Governor with that tremendous majority.

"The signing of the veto by the Governor will strengthen the Republican Party in the county, and the Republican Party will have an increased majority in the next election, and all citizens will unite in supporting a candidate who stands for good government.

"It also means that the air will be cleared, and a check put upon the encroachment of the vicious system which we had before. Again, I want to say that this is good news, and all good citizens will be pleased at the action of Gov. Morton."

Official knowledge of the veto came to the Mayor late last night, when he received the following telegram from Dr. George W. Brush, Kings County Assemblyman:

"Charities bill vetoed by the Governor to-night. The Lord reigns."

Willis L. Ogden, who was one of the Committee of One Hundred, who went to Albany to oppose the Worth bill, said to the reporter:

"Gov. Morton has done something which will save the Republican Party in this city, and he has, without doubt, the approbation of at least 95 per cent. of the citizens of Brooklyn. It is one of the best things the Governor could do for Brooklyn."

Alderman Adam H. Leich, when he heard that the Governor had vetoed the bill, said: "By doing so he has saved the Republican Party. It is the best thing that could have happened for the Republican Party in Brooklyn."

Robert A. Sharkey, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward, who is one of Jacob Worth's lieutenants, was very bitter when he heard that the Governor had vetoed the measure. He said:

"The bill ought to have been signed by Gov. Morton, if he had any consideration for Mr. Worth. The city has always been an anti-Platt city until Mr. Worth changed it. Last Summer Mr. Worth secured sixty out of ninety delegates to the State Convention, and they voted for Levi P. Morton, and he was nominated.

"The men who, at that convention, opposed Mr. Morton, are the same men who have now opposed Mr. Worth. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was the candidate from Kings County, as against Mr. Morton, but Mr. Worth held the sixty delegates from Kings County for Mr. Morton, while the others voted for Gen. Woodford. Now Gen. Woodford opposes Worth, and the Governor, instead of showing his appreciation for the services rendered him a year ago, turns his back on Mr. Worth.

"The least he could have done under the circumstances was to have paid off the political debt. Gov. Morton was nominated through the influence of Platt in New-York, Worth in Brooklyn, and O'Connor up the State. The Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards were anti-Platt until Mr. Worth regained them and swung their delegates for Morton.

"It is a fact that the Worth people are opposed to Schieren's administration, and we have good grounds for it. The Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards gave Schieren 22,000 majority out of the 32,000 majority which he received, while the First, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards only gave him 7,000 majority, and yet they got all the members of the cabinet, while our wards got nothing.

"The veto by Gov. Morton of the Cantor reorganization bill means a revolution in politics next Fall; and the Worth element will control eight of the ten delegates to the National Convention, and all the help Mr. Morton will get he will have to whistle for."

It stands all tests
Cleveland's Baking Powder
It is pure and sure

PASSED PROMPTLY IN THE SENATE

The Bill to Increase the Powers of Police Superintendent Byrnes.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Senate this afternoon passed the supplemental Police bill, which confers greater powers upon the Superintendent of Police in New-York City. It is the Ainsworth measure, which passed the Assembly yesterday. It came in from the lower body this morning, and, on Mr. Lexow's motion, was substituted for a similar measure of his own. Then, to Mr. Lexow's evident surprise, Senator Timothy Sullivan moved to advance it to third reading. This was carried while Mr. Lexow stood wondering what sort of a "gold brick" the New-York Senator had on hand.

Later in the day the measure came up on third reading, and it was passed without any opposition. Under this bill the Superintendent of Police in New-York designates courts-martial, composed of officials on the force, to try delinquents, and recommends the punishments for such as are found guilty. The bill will probably be in Mayor Strong's hands to-morrow.

The Republican Senators went into caucus to-night and declared the Lexow Police Reorganization bill a party measure.

Senators Coggeshall, Robertson, and Reynolds, who refused to vote with their party last week, and thereby caused a tie vote on the bill, did not attend to-night. All the other Republican Senators were there except Wolfert and Donaldson, who were represented by proxies.

That gave more than the necessary two-thirds, and the Reorganization bill will be regarded as an iron-clad party measure under the resolution adopted early in the session.

The failure of Coggeshall, Robertson, and Reynolds to attend is regarded as evidence that they do not intend to change their position.

The other Republican Senators, however, see a bit of hope for the measure. This hope lies in Senator Bradley. Some of the leaders say they have reasonable ground of hope that when the bill is reconsidered, the Brooklyn man will support it. If he does this, his vote will give the necessary two-thirds majority, and the bill will pass.

The reason for the expected change in Senator Bradley's position is that he has come to the conclusion that as a member of the Lexow committee who favored the majority report there is but one thing for him to do. The Reorganization bill, as it stands to-day, is as near a remedy for the evils which were found in the New-York Police Department as any measure which the Legislature can now give. It is this bill, or nothing, and its friends think Senator Bradley now takes that view of it.

Senator Wolfert came to the city to-day, though he was not able to be in his seat. If he is there to-morrow, it is likely that Senator Lexow will move to discharge his committee from further consideration of the bill, and the attempt will be made to pass it.

GREATER NEW-YORK ADVANCED.

The Bill Sent to Third Reading by a Parliamentary Trick.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Lexow Greater New-York bill was one of the first reached in Committee of the Whole in the Senate. Senator Bradley offered an amendment submitting the proposed changes to the people of the localities affected.

Senator Lexow opposed this, saying it would defeat the purpose of the bill. He urged that the people had voted for consolidation, and that Brooklyn needed union with New-York to bring out its good qualities. Besides this, consolidation must take place to form an imperial city, or Chicago will forge ahead and become the first city of the Nation.

Senator Bradley said the whole matter of consolidation was a fraud. Brooklyn wants none of it, and none of her representatives in the Legislature speak for it. But the Senator from Nyack champions the scheme. Every day the people of Brooklyn send in thousands of protests against this bill. He said Brooklyn did not want to annex New-York, which was soon to start in on a three-hundred-million-dollar underground railroad, and incur millions of expense for docks.

Senator Reynolds said annexation was just what Brooklyn needed. It was near its debt limit. It needs schools, new water mains, and general public improvements. It can get all these by uniting with New-York.

Senator Bradley again took the floor in opposition to the bill, and said he proposed to keep up his opposition all night. He finally agreed to let the committee report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This turned out to be a parliamentary move on the part of the advocates of the bill, for when the committee arose Senator Lexow moved to disagree and advance the bill to third reading.

Senator Lexow said the threat had been made to speak all night, which justified the proceeding. The motion prevailed, and the bill was advanced to third reading.

Senator Bradley gave notice that in consequence of the treatment given him on the Greater New-York bill he should hereafter object to any bills being progressed out of their order, and should insist on all bills being read through.

REACHING FOR MORE PATRONAGE

An Attempt to Secure the Lunacy Commission by the Republicans.

ALBANY, May 1.—The last Republican grab for patronage up to date came to-day in the form of a bill introduced by Senator Lexow. The Nyack assistant of Mr. Platt proposes, in this measure, to legislate out of existence the present Board of Lunacy Commissioners and appoint a new board of five.

Heretofore the Lunacy Commission has had the expenditure of something like $1,250,000 annually. Under the enlarged scope of the commission's work this amount is increased to about $5,000,000. This makes it a valuable thing for a boss who has a machine which is held together by patronage, and so the Republicans are reaching for it.

THE COST OF "INVESTIGATIONS."

Taxpayers Will Find It Fully Set Forth in the Supply Bill.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Annual Supply bill, as it came from the Senate Committee on Finance, was printed and on the Senators desks this morning. It carries appropriations aggregating some hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of the usual bill of this nature. It will doubtless occur to most of the taxpayers who take the trouble to ascertain its provisions that they are called on to pay for an unusual lot of investigating during the past year. If there is anything which a Republican Legislature has not investigated, and for which a check to meet expenses is not now asked, it is not suggested by the supply bill.

The new Constitution has made necessary many considerable appropriations, and these, of course, have helped along the process of swelling the grand total of the bill.

The first item in the bill in connection with the investigations is the charge for printing the reports. This includes the reports on the police and tenement-house investigations, the reports on the civil service of the State by the Judiciary Committee, and the 10,000 copies of the report on the New-York State exhibit at the World's Fair. The expenses for these separate items are not given, but they are put in a lump sum with the other legislative printing, which calls for $50,000.

The Elmira Reformatory investigation shows up well. It was an expensive piece of business to demolish the lies told by a sensational New-York newspaper. There is one item of $600 for stenographer's fees for the first investigation. The services of ex-Judge William S. Learned, Dr. Austin Flint, and Israel T. Deyo, who conducted the second investigation, required $4,000 each, or $12,000 for the entire commission. Dr. Henry Flood, an expert witness in the Elmira case, gets $125; Dr. Case, another expert, $75, and Stenographer Cragin, $600.

The old investigation by the Senate Committee on Cities, of which Mr. Fassett was Chairman, comes to the surface in two or three places. Henry M. Tate, professional accountant, who examined the books and vouchers in various departments of the City Government, and his assistants are down for $13,060.78, and William M. Ivins and Albert D. Boardman, the counsel in that investigation, are to be paid $12,682.72 for their services.

Frank S. Black and William J. Ludden, who were counsel to the committee which investigated the Troy election frauds, are to receive $2,500 each, and Arthur L. Andrews, counsel for the committee to investigate election methods in various cities of the State, has a claim for $200 and F. H. Woods one for $100 for like services. Another item is $1,000 for J. S. Van Cleaf, who was counsel to the special committee to investigate the fish and game laws. There is an item of $6,291.16 to reimburse John W. Goff for monies advanced by him while acting as counsel to the Lexow Committee.

There is a proposed appropriation of $35,000, to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Health for continuing the investigation and destruction of cattle afflicted with tuberculosis.

Edwin Countryman is to be paid $2,000 for legal services in the matter of the investigation of the injunction against the Clerk of the Senate, by Jacob H. Clute, County Judge of Albany. The amount heretofore appropriated is repealed. This is an item which grew out of the fracas in the Senate last year when the then Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan attempted to block legislation.

The new Constitution causes some heavy bills. For compensation of Justices of the Supreme Court, whose terms of office were abridged, and who have served as such ten years, there is an item in the bill of $36,000. For Robert Earl, whose terms of office as Justice of the Court of Appeals is abridged, there is an item of $12,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary." For Joseph F. Barnard, late a Justice of the Supreme Court, whose term was abridged, there is an item of $2,500.

The alterations in the Senate and Assembly Chambers, to accommodate the increase of membership, provided by the new Constitution, will cost, it is estimated, $22,000 all told, and this is covered in the Supply bill.

The compiler of the Constitutional Convention and his assistant and the officers and employes of the convention, who have not been paid in full, are scheduled for $9,100. There are also the following items in connection with the convention:

For printing, binding, and furnishing supplies, $4,000.

For service of those officers whose compensation was increased by resolution of the convention, $3,000; also, the balance of a former appropriation, amounting to $5,992.30. (This is reappropriated.)

To Joseph Fayel, for services, to be paid by resolution of the convention, $900.

State Librarian Dewey and the Institution over which he presides came in for considerable appropriations. For books, serials, and buildings, "and other necessary expenses" the amount is $5,000; for care and cleaning of the State Library, $5,000; for janitors, porters, elevator men, and the like, $2,500, and for equipping an unfurnished room over the Regent's office, $2,000.

The Stanchfield bill, which proposes to legislate out of office holders of public office who are not legal residents of the places where their duties are performed, came to the Senate this morning. This is the measure directed at Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring, Supervisor of the City Record Sleicher, and others in New-York City.

"I suggest," said Senator Higgins, "that the bill go to the Committee on Grievances. The committee hasn't had a bill before it this session."

"Let it go to the Committee on Manufactures," said Senator Coggeshall. "This committee hasn't had one, either."

The presiding officer sent it to the Committee on General Laws. It is considered doubtful if it ever sees daylight.

TWO DIAMOND THIEVES CAUGHT

Charged with Robbing a Jewelry Store in Sixth Avenue Last March.

The two diamond thieves who on March 23 stole $6,000 worth of diamonds from the store of Constantine Lucius, 481 Sixth Avenue, have been captured. They were arrested Tuesday in Union Square, and were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court the same day, and again yesterday. They were remanded yesterday to give the police a chance to make their identification complete.

The men give the names of John Saunders, a traveling salesman, and John Davis, an Australian, who was staying at the Morton House. The names are said to be false ones, and the police are credited with knowing that the men are expert English diamond thieves, who have served time in this country and in England.

The robbery of Lucius's store was a daring one. One of the men drove up to the store in a light wagon and beckoned with his whip to the clerk in the store. The clerk came out, and another man went inside and took the tray of diamonds. The man in the wagon kept the clerk waiting to examine a watch that was broken, and, after his confederate had left the store, he drove off. Yesterday the men who were arrested were identified by the clerk who had been called from the jewelry store. They will be arraigned to-morrow morning.

A Rush for Shinnecock Oysters.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., May 1.—There was a lively scene on Shinnecock Bay this morning, when a general rush was made by bay men for oyster lands, which were declared free to-day. Many hot arguments were heard and several parties became pugilistic in their claims for possession of the oyster grounds.

The bay men have until May 15 to take up oysters in Shinnecock Bay. The law forbids their removal after that date until Sept. 1. These oysters are of a superior flavor, and command a high price in New-York markets.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

Another opportunity to be improved. These come from doing business as you never saw it done before.

A BEAUTIFUL DAMASK CURTAIN

For $4.00 per pair.

We are constantly reaching out to surpass our previous achievements, and win the good opinion of our patrons by giving such values in quality and price as cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Our furniture prices always at minimum figures.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

GEN. JOHN NEWTON DEAD

Death Due to Chronic Rheumatism and Pneumonia.

HIS ARMY RECORD IN PEACE AND WAR

Successful Engineering Work in Clearing Hell Gate of Obstructions—Once a New-York City Official.

Gen. John Newton, United States Army, (retired,) the celebrated engineer, died at his home, 40 West Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday morning, from chronic rheumatism and pneumonia. He had been sick since April 1.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday morning, at the family residence, at 9 o'clock, and at 10:30 A. M. a requiem mass will be said over the body in St. Francis Xavier's Church. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery. Other details of the funeral have not been completed. Invitations have been sent to several gentlemen to act as pall bearers, but their names will not be made public until acceptances have been received.

Gen. Newton was born in Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 24, 1823. His father, Thomas Newton, had represented the Norfolk District in Congress for thirty years, and was the oldest member in the House of Representatives when he retired.

After receiving private tuition, young Newton entered the West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was graduated in 1842, ranking second in a class of fifty-six. He at once received the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. For about a year he served as assistant to the Board of Engineers, and from October, 1843, to July, 1846, he was Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point. He was detailed in 1846 as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, and later he did engineering work in Michigan, Connecticut, New-York, and Maine. He became a First Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1852, and was made Captain in 1856, after fourteen years' continuous service in engineering works for the Government in all parts of the United States.

He was made Chief Engineer of the Utah expedition in 1858, and subsequently was superintending engineer of the construction of Fort Delaware, and the repairs to Fort Mifflin, in Delaware Bay. He also served as a member of the special Board of Engineers for modifying the plans of the fort at Sandy Hook, and for selecting sites for additional batteries at Fort Hamilton.

At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Newton entered active service as Chief Engineer of the Department of Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the action of Falling Waters on June 30, 1861, and was afterward employed in the construction of the defences of Washington. He became a Major in the Engineer Corps on Aug. 6, 1861, and on Sept. 23, 1861, he was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Gaines's Mill, Glendale, Bull Run, and South Mountain, and for gallant service at Antitam, he was brevited as Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army. He commanded a division in the Rappahannock campaign, and participated in the battles in front of Fredericksburg. For meritorious services at Gettysburg he was brevited Colonel. He received the brevets of Major General of Volunteers and Major General of the United States Army in 1865, and was made Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

After the close of the war Gen. Newton was on duty in and about this city, and carried out many important improvements in the harbor. His greatest work of this kind, which added much to his fame as an engineer, was the removal of the obstructions in the Hell Gate channel. The reef at Hallett's Point was blown up on Sept. 24, 1876, and the mines at Flood Rock were fired on Oct. 10, 1885. Both explosions were successful. The great quantities of explosives used in these monster blasts were fired without any damage to property in this city or the surrounding country.

Gen. Newton was advanced to be Chief of the Engineer Corps, with the rank of Brigadier General, on March 6, 1884. Two years later, in August, 1886, he was placed on the retired list of the army at his own request. He then accepted the position of Commissioner of Public Works in this city, which had been offered to him by Mayor Grace. He was sworn in as Commissioner on Aug. 29, 1886, succeeding Rollin M. Squire, and he held the position until Nov. 24, 1888, when he resigned and was succeeded by D. Lowber Smith.

Gen. Newton had been the President of the Panama Railway Company, the Panama Steamship Company, and the Columbian Steamship Line since 1888.

He was a member of the Manhattan and Century Clubs and the Xavier Union, and an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the National Academy of Sciences.

He leaves a wife and six children.

Nathan Clark.

Nathan Clark, the well-known restaurateur of Twenty-third Street, was seized with an apoplectic attack on Sunday afternoon last, and died yesterday at the residence of his son, 318 West Eighty-second Street, without having recovered consciousness.

Mr. Clark had carried on the business which made his name famous for nearly fifty years, having established himself at Thirteenth Street and Broadway about 1845, where he conducted his business continuously for thirty-five years, afterward removing to Twenty-third Street, where he had been for the last thirteen years. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his more remote ancestors were English. He was born in a house which is still standing, at Varick and Canal Streets, in 1826. His father and mother died in this same house during the cholera epidemic of 1832. The house had been built and was owned by his father at the time of his death. Shortly afterward it was sold for what seems now the paltry sum of $5,000. A picture of this now quaint-looking house was published by Harper's a short time ago, in some reminiscences of old New-York.

Mr. Clark joined the Seventh Regiment in the fifties, and went to Washington with the regiment in 1861. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association and of the old Uniformed Veteran Battalion, also of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the New-York Produce Exchange and of the Real Estate Exchange. He was also a member of the Reform Club of this city.

Mr. Clark was a man of wide reading. He took a great interest in tariff reform, and a great many of his letters upon the subject, written to friends in Kansas and elsewhere, were published in newspapers throughout that State during the last Presidential election campaign.

Mr. Clark had been a widower for nearly twenty-five years. He leaves two sons, Nathan Clark, Jr., and Harrison Clark, both of whom have been associated with him in his business. He was the owner of considerable real estate in this city.

Death of John Huff.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 1.—John Huff, who is said to have fallen heir to a million and a half dollars by the death of Charles Easthoff, a wealthy Californian, on Aug. 20, 1893, died to-day at Matawan, N. J. He had gone there for his health. Huff nursed Easthoff twenty years ago through an attack of typhoid fever. Easthoff was visiting in the Watchung Mountains at the time he was taken sick, and no one would go near him except Huff. When Easthoff recovered, it is said, he made arrangements so that Huff would not have to again earn his living. Since Easthoff's death Huff had sported diamonds and good clothes. What the true amount left him by will was is not known here, as he refused to tell. He said on Aug. 24, 1893, it was a million and a half, but that was immediately after the death of Easthoff.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Robert Klotz died at Mauch Chunk, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Klotz was prominent in Democratic politics for many years. He was born in Carbon County, Penn., Oct. 27, 1819. He served as a Lieutenant of Volunteers in the Mexican war. In 1855 he went to Kansas, where he served as a member of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, as Secretary of State, and as Brigadier General. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1859, he served as Tre

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Derby Mascot.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—The Passion Play.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—A Parisian Romance.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Faust.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	55	50	6 P. M.	52	77
6 A. M.	52	51	9 P. M.	49	77
9 A. M.	53	61	11 P. M.	47	65
12 M.	55	74	12 P. M.	47	65
4 P. M.	56	77			

Average temperature yesterday 55.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 64.5
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years 54.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We have no wish to detract from the solemn dignity of the sessions of the Supreme Court at which the constitutionality of the income-tax law will be reargued. On the contrary, as our readers are aware, we have the deepest respect for the court and the highest appreciation for the function it has to perform, and generally, though not always, has performed, in the development of representative institutions in the United States. But the court is composed of human beings, who are neither infallible nor the channels of inerrant revelation, and there are certain aspects of the chapter in its history, which may close with the hearings of next week, that have an interest for others than lawyers or legal students.

One of these is the appearance on the bench of the court next Monday of Justice Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee. On that day Justice Jackson will sustain a very curious and conspicuous relation to the court, to the case under argument, and to the constitutional history of the United States. Practically it will be for him that the dignified pageant will be enacted, and to a very great extent—with all respect be it said—the proceedings will be a pageant, an orderly and marshaled procession of intellectual athletes, displaying to the best advantage their rare gifts and highly-trained powers. In theory there will be nine Judges with open minds, listening patiently and attentively to reasoning intended to enlighten them. In reality there will be eight Judges stoically maintaining the appearance of impartial attention to what is already entirely familiar to them, while the ninth will bring a mind certainly not unacquainted with the history of the subject, and as certainly not absolutely free from impression regarding it, but relatively fresh. It will be his presence that constitutes the full court and justifies and explains the unusual course of a reargument, if it has not caused it. It will be his opinion that will be looked to as probably decisive, though it may not actually be so.

What will be the result? Far be it from us to undertake to anticipate matters more sacredly secret than were the ancient oracles. But it is permitted to point out that there are certain forces which may have a considerable effect, and which are not derived from law books, or even from the history of the Constitution. In the first place, there is what we have heard very acutely described as the momentum of the court. Having already, with becoming deliberation, but with great vigor, destroyed so much of the law as levied taxes on the interest of State and municipal bonds and on rents, and having, in this, gone contrary to the generally accepted interpretation of the previous action of the court, the court stopped. When almost immediately, with, indeed, startling promptness, the court again sets itself in motion, it is not an unreasonable inference that the line of its movement will be that on which it has already gone so far. That is to be expected from what, roughly, may be called a law of mental mechanics, which operates with greater force in the case of a body of such magnitude and importance as the Supreme Court, and operates also in proportion to the vigor of previous movement, the suddenness of its cessation, and the brief interval before movement is resumed. Other things being equal, the court may with some reason be expected to complete the work already begun.

Again, the recent history of the Supreme Court has given an impression, justly or otherwise, that the court is not an insuperable obstacle to legislation that has no obvious authority in the Constitution. It had come to be thought by a good many people that the court had lost in independence and firmness, and was inclined not so much to bring Congress to reason when necessary as to bring reason to Congress for legislation quite opposed to reason. The decision on the reissue of the redeemed legal-tender notes was an extreme instance, and a very bad one. It is not to be denied that the recent decision in the income-tax cases counteracted this impression in part, and the willingness of the court to listen to a reargument of those cases has gone further in the same direction. It may be inferred without disrespect to the august tribunal—the inference, indeed, is encouraging to those who most wish to respect the court—that the decision on reargument of the income-tax law may still further remove the impression of undue subordination of the judiciary to the Legislature. It is a dictum of a very great Judge, which has become almost a maxim in law, that every court tends to magnify its own jurisdiction, and obedience to that tendency has given to English-speaking people some of the most precious safeguards of their rights. In this instance it is not a question of magnifying the function of the Supreme Court; it is one, in all candor, of resuming a function that has been to some extent abandoned, and with unfortunate, with really deplorable, results.

These are some of the considerations that occur to an observer speculating on the probable outcome of the reargument next week. They attach with somewhat peculiar force to the central personage of the impressive scene. Justice Jackson is a man of original force, of independence, determination, and great courage. He is trained in public affairs, as well as in the law, and has won deserved credit as a legislator as well as Judge. He began his legislative career as an advocate of the honest payment of the debts of his State when it was poor, and when evasion of hard obligations would have been pardonable to an ignorant man and enticing to an ambitious one. He served in the Senate of the United States with honor to himself and his State. He was appointed Circuit Judge by President Cleveland and Supreme Court Judge by President Harrison, and each appointment was cordially approved by political opponents. What views he may have formed or may form, or what decision he may reach, we have no means of knowing and no desire to know. But we have a keen interest in seeing the effect of his course upon the people's view of the recent tendency of the Supreme Court.

FOR THE FUTURE.

The support of the Police Commission bill before the Mayor at yesterday's hearing was embodied chiefly in Mr. Lauterbach, who was present as a citizen and represented no organization, according to his own amusing avowal, but Mr. Lauterbach made one remark of much significance. He said that no bill would be necessary with the present Mayor in the chair, but that this bill was for the future.

There has been a general disposition to overlook the fact that legislation is for the future and not for a passing emergency, and the very strongest ground for opposition to this bill and in favor of sound reform measures lies in that fact. If Mayor Strong would show himself what the people who voted for him took him to be, he could make even this bill harmless. Under it he would not have to appoint partisan Commissioners or even make the commission bi-partisan. He could appoint able and upright men and take the department out of politics. He can do the same thing just as well, if not better, under the law as it stands.

On the other hand, under such a law, either he or any other Mayor could make the commission partisan, put the department into politics all over, with all the evil consequences, and nobody could be held responsible. The very reason why this bill should not be accepted is because the legislation is for the future, and its opponents might have retorted upon Mr. Lauterbach with thanks "for that word." The whole vice of the pernicious paltering of the Republicans of the Senate with the reform measures has been that they try to use a passing emergency for immediate partisan gain rather than for permanent public benefit.

THE TENNESSEE CONTEST.

The Tennessee Legislature, sitting in joint convention of the two houses, has now before it the issue of the Turney-Evans contest for the Governorship, made up by the presentation of the majority and minority reports of its committee of inquiry, and it has decided to hear counsel for both sides before taking a vote.

Turney's objections under the contest law to the returns from certain counties were met by objections in behalf of Evans to returns from other counties. In some cases both candidates objected to the returns of the same counties, and those of sixty-four of the ninety-six counties of the State were brought in question and investigated. The majority report let those of nine counties stand, and revised those of fifty-five. It decided that 22,389 of the votes cast at the last election were illegal. Of these, 12,656 were reported as having been cast for Evans and 9,733 for Turney. The table of revised returns shows a net loss of 2,023 for the Republican candidate, and changes his plurality of 574 to a plurality of 2,358 for the Democratic Governor.

Nearly all the votes rejected by the committee were thrown out because it was proved that the evidence required by law of the payment of poll taxes was not presented when the votes were cast. The committee made no inquiry as to whether the taxes had actually been paid, as the Constitution requires the voter to present "satisfactory evidence" of payment to the Judge of Election before his vote can be received, and the statute clearly defines what shall constitute such evidence. It was made plainly to appear that in many precincts votes were received without requiring the evidence prescribed by law of the payment of the poll tax. This was true in Democratic and Republican counties alike, and it is generally admitted that the same loose practice has obtained ever since the constitutional requirement was adopted and the statutory definition of "satisfactory evidence" was made.

The difference between parties in regard to violations of the law was one of degree only, but the law itself was of Democratic origin and was intended in part as a restriction upon the suffrage, and it has always been opposed and condemned by the Republicans. Some of the latter openly denounced it as unconstitutional, and advised that it be disregarded. This may raise a presumption that it was violated more by Republican than by Democratic election officers, but it is not proof. Much of the majority report is devoted to arguing in support of the validity of the law, but upon that point there can be little doubt, and there is some force in the contention that the only way to secure respect for it is to invalidate the votes cast in violation of its requirements.

The minority report assails the validity of both the poll tax and the contest laws, but it also charges that the investigation was incomplete and unfair, and therein lies all its force. It is impossible that any investigation of the vote cast by the people at a general election should be complete, and it is virtually impossible that such an investigation by a partisan committee should be fair. This committee has no more determined what the actual "legal vote" for Governor was than did the official returns from the county officers, and its report only confirms the view that there is no safety in "going back of returns." It merely substitutes the judgment of a committee or of a legislative body for the vote of the people in electing public officers, and the decision in all doubtful cases will be in favor of the party that controls the body rendering the judgment. Election laws should be vigilantly enforced, and penalties for their violation should be rigidly exacted, but the returns of the popular vote, once duly made up and authenticated, should be regarded as conclusive of the result. There is no other safe rule.

THE GRAY BILL DEFEATED.

The failure of the State Senate yesterday to pass the Gray bill is a defeat of the measure for the time, and very possibly for the session. Though the vote in its favor was more than two to one, there were thirteen absentees, whose abstention from voting killed the bill.

It is well known that certain gamblers and representatives of disreputable racing have been active in opposing this measure for the establishment of reputable racing because it left their interests out of account. Their efforts seem to have been crowned with success, and to have been directed not to securing negative votes so much as to securing the shirking of the vote. This is as effective as voting against the bill, while it is not calculated to hold the shirking opponent to the same degree of odium and responsibility.

The list of the absentees will sufficiently indicate to the experienced observer where and how money was used against the bill, assuming that it was so used. It is known that money was not used in favor of the bill, and that the gentlemen chiefly interested in its passage gave distinct notice that not a dollar should be forthcoming for such a purpose. Here are the names of the Senators who did not vote: Childs, Coggeshall, Collins, Lexow, O'Connor, Parker, Parsons, Raines, Reynolds, Rice, Smelzer, Stapleton, and Wolfert. The reader, bearing in mind that four more affirmative votes would have passed the bill, can make his own selections from this list.

If nothing more is done at this session, there can be no horse racing in the State of New-York, except for gate money. The investment, not only in race horses, but in high-class horses of running or trotting stock, is likely to be rendered in great part worthless by this disposition of the question. Some of the absentees from this vote, as well as some of the Senators who voted against the bill, will be likely to hear from their constituents before next Winter.

But if any decency or honesty or pride of reputation still resides in the bosoms of the Senators they will certainly revive and pass this bill, even if they have to trample on parliamentary usage to do it.

THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table described the "Boston State House" as "the hub of the solar system," but the corruption by which it has become "the hub of the universe" is now too firmly established in usage to be dislodged. Since the extension of the building by additions, the hub has been degraded to be known as the Bulfinch State House, from the name of the architect who designed it in 1795. That it has been outgrown is evident from the erection of the new building. It is alleged that it has also fallen into such a state of disrepair as to be dangerous, and there has been an active party of Vandals in the Legislature which has been in favor of tearing it down.

Naturally this proposition produced throughout the Back Bay and the Cambridge district an almost seismic social shudder. But rural legislators are no more amenable to the opinion of polite society in Massachusetts than in other Commonwealths, and there was for some time a distinct danger that the Vandals would have their way, and that the chief glory of old Boston would depart. This would have been a pity. The old State House is venerable, as American antiquity goes, just completing its century. It is still a creditable example of public architecture, and when it was built was by far the best example in the country. It was the success of the Boston State House that brought about the appointment of its architect, twenty years later, to take charge of the Capitol at Washington.

There are reasons why civilized Americans everywhere may well deprecate the demolition of the building, though of course the demolition would not inflict so acute a pang elsewhere as in Boston. The Legislature was finally induced to appoint an expert commission to inquire and report what could and should be done, and this commission has just made its report. It appears that incidental enlargements and changes have been made in the building with a complete recklessness respecting its structural soundness, and to make it safe the interior will have to undergo a virtual reconstruction, at a cost which the commission estimates at $325,000.

It seems that a larger expenditure might properly have been suggested, so that the woodwork of the exterior should be replaced by masonry, and the durability of the building worthy of its architectural and historical interest. Possibly they refrained from doing so to allay the jealousy of the rural legislators respecting the spending of so much Massachusetts money on an ornament to Boston. In that case the civic pride of Boston ought to suffice to supply what is needed by voluntary subscription, and to assure a second century of duration to the "Bulfinch State House."

MURDERS AND STAYS.

The case of the murderer Buchanan has become a State scandal. It is shameful and demoralizing.

We ought either to execute murderers on the day fixed or to burn our electrical chairs and go out of the capital punishment business altogether.

The killing of a man is not a pleasant matter, whether by poison, dirk, or bullet, or by 1,500 volts. But if the law metes out 1,500 volts to the murderer who has made fatal use of poison, dirk, or bullet, the Executive should let the law take its course, regardless of sobbing women. John Knox had sound ideas about sobbing women.

This is a hard doctrine, and cruel. But executions are not a pastime. Nor is murder itself a festivity.

A MODEL WILL.

Nobody, we think, can have looked over the account of the will of the late David M. Stone, printed in yesterday's Times, without being impressed with the belief that it was a worthy disposition of the fortune accumulated by the lifelong labor of an upright and kindly man.

A distinguished man whose business lay in public and competitive work once explained why his bids were always high by saying that he would not take work except at prices that would enable him to "make everybody connected with him comfortable." It would not be easy to specify a more worthy object in life. Mr. Stone's will shows the same excellent disposition. He was a childless man, and it might have been expected that he would desire to perpetuate his name by connecting it with a public institution. The will contains one or two bequests to charitable institutions, but for the most part it is evident that the testator's purpose was to make everybody connected with him comfortable, and the estate is divided among relatives and dependents in sums varying, no doubt, according to the necessities of the various cases. Nobody is left very rich by the provisions of the will, but many persons are put beyond the reach of want and charged with a lifelong obligation to the memory of their benefactor. It is impossible to imagine a more useful disposition of such an estate, and it is impossible to imagine a disposition that testifies more powerfully to a life passed in kindly acts and in happy and harmonious domestic relations.

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

Politics seems to have very much the same effect on English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic. The party journals in England have been making a great pother for the past three or four weeks over a quarrel between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, and between the Liberal-Unionists and the Conservatives represented by these two leaders. It began with a whine from the Conservative camp over Mr. Chamberlain's support of measures for the relief of the working classes, which were gall and wormwood to the Tory palate. This was assumed to represent Mr. Balfour's temper, and the next step was easy, to the story that Mr. Balfour had snubbed Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain had declared open war on Mr. Balfour. From this to an impending rupture between the parties to the Unionist alliance was, of course, an inevitable transition. After the tempest had raised the lid of the party teapot, the leaders took note of it and declared that there had been no quarrel and no serious occasion for any; that the Unionist alliance was made to resist the Gladstonian Irish policy, and for that only; that for that purpose it was unbroken, and outside of that every Liberal-Unionist and every Conservative was at liberty to hold his own views and advocate them in or out of Parliament. Having reached this stage, the "incident is closed," except for the customary revelation by the quid nuncs that Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain are acting parts, that it is to their interest to deny differences which would thwart their ambition, and that their denials only confirm the original story.

We have no opinion to express as to the correctness of the tales of dissension in her Majesty's Opposition. We only note in passing that they have a most familiar aspect, and that in this country men who paid much attention to such talk would be liable to neglect the important for the unimportant in politics, and that men who do that usually come rapidly and easily to grief. Meanwhile, what is of real importance in English politics is the distinct assumption by Mr. Balfour of ground on which a very large number of the old Liberal Party can and will stand with him as to matters not connected with the Irish question at all. In his speech last week he announced with great emphasis that the alliance would be "permanent," and he added: "The Unionist alliance aims at the greatness of the empire alone, the right to subscribe itself the imperial party, to promote social reform, to maintain industrial liberty, and to resist Socialistic schemes."

This, in our judgment, is a very significant utterance. It could not have been made even two years ago. Mr. Balfour was not ready to make it. His own party was not ready to listen to it. Mr. Chamberlain would have been reviled for demanding it. The Tory Party was then still extremely sensitive to any suggestion of "social reform." Some of its leaders were coquetting with a form of protection called "fair trade," which promised vaguely to tickle the old Tory landowners and seduce the manufacturers who were shut out of foreign markets. The pledge to "maintain industrial liberty" was one that Mr. Balfour would have hesitated to propose, and one from which many Conservatives would have shied. Now, on the verge of an appeal to the people, with a trial of strength that may determine the dominance of his party for a long period, his language is specific and emphatic. Grant, if you choose, that it is a politician's bid for votes, it is a bid that the keenest and coolest politician of England expects to be acceptable. If it be accepted, the course of English politics will be radically affected.

The Mohawk, on which ex-Justice Watson will sail for Europe Saturday, is a cattle steamer and one of the best used in that trade.

Yellow fever has begun its ravages among the royal troops in Cuba, and with this terrible ally fighting their battles for them, the rebels have no need to do much more than lie quietly in their mountain fastnesses. The disease has appeared earlier than usual, for the rainy season has not yet set in. When it does, the unacclimated conscripts will be objects of pity rather than of apprehension even to the revolution's most thoroughgoing adherents.

Denver's "great literary sensation," which was to sweep like a whirlwind over two continents and strew them thickly with George Du Maurier's reputation, got no further east than Washington. It caused much excitement on the way and was taking itself quite seriously, but arrived at the national capital, it encountered the Librarian of Congress, and he, wise grave person that he is, introduced the creature to a biographical dictionary, briefly paraphrased for its benefit Nodier's story about "le lutin d'Argail"—and the sensation decided not to make a European trip this Summer. So were the two continents saved and their inhabitants resumed the discussion of minor matters like the prospects of war between Russia and Japan or the determination of Connecticut Senators to haul down the hated flag of England.

Gen. William C. Heppenheimer, at whose solicitation the Jersey Board of Pardons released the soi-disant Hamilton woman from prison, has a curiously intermittent sort of memory. He recalls with minute exactness every detail of that case, including the fact that every cent of her $1,000 remained in his own hands, but as to four other applications that he made to the same board for clemency, two before and two after the one he remembers so well, he cannot state even in whose behalf his influence was exerted. The case is one of great psychological interest. It also has some interest of another sort easily appreciable by people not deeply versed in that dark science.

CARMENCITA INSPIRES A POET

He Takes Englishmen to Task for Not Appreciating Her Art.

An "appreciation" of Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, appears in the always serious and often severe columns of The London Saturday Review of a character so remarkable that it will be read with amazement by Americans, who, while most of them more or less admired the vigorous art of that agile young person, never thought of regarding her as a person of any great importance. If the British critic is to be believed, they missed the opportunity of a lifetime. Hear him:

"It is curiously significant of this nation and this age, an age of sham passion and anaemic gesture, that the greatest of living dancers has come among us, and we have known her not. For several weeks past Carmencita has danced nightly before an audience that has made little pretense of appreciating her art, and none of understanding it. But for the genius of an American painter it is unlikely that we should ever have heard her name before its appearance on the playbills of the Palace Theatre; nor is there any reason to suppose that if she had spent with us the five years which built her an enduring fame in America we should be any nearer the comprehension either of her beauty or her art. Both are, for many reasons, antagonistic to our national temper; and, as our aesthetic sensibilities are not sufficiently keen to enable us to admire that which is beyond our previous artistic experience, Carmencita has danced in vain to the solid phalanx of British indifference.

"The discredit of the failure lies, however, not with the dancer, but with us. That peculiarly Germanic preference of the gross to the passionate is at the root of the instinctive antipathy to this glorious Andalusian woman, who is a creature of sheer passion with a power of translating it into motion—motion that has the restraint as well as the expressive quality which brings it into the province of great art. There is no suggestion in Carmencita's dancing of the license which so shocked English spectators of the danse des almées at the Paris Exhibition. It is instinct with the radiant vitality, with the palpitating life, of the South, and is essentially the spontaneous interpretation of simple sensation.

"Carmencita's art has not a trace of the modern spirit in it, nothing of that maladie du siècle of which the serpentine dance was a supreme expression. It is as barren of sous-entendu, of complex feeling, as a melody of Verdi or a Swinburnian lyric, and as eloquent, for there is in it, besides its exultant optimism, a strain of the latent savagery of the Spaniard. Every motion is a challenge to the love that ends in despair, to all those violent yet naïve emotions that are bred of the sun, of hair that is black and a mouth that is red. Such is Carmencita, and such are not we.

"Truth to tell, the art, however strongly charged with passion that contains no element of perversity, makes but a faint appeal to us. The explanation is probably to be found in the fact that the average Englishman, who is a conspicuous illustration of the mens sana in corpore sano, knows nothing about art and cares less. To him dancing is an exercise, not an art, a synthesis of posture which is the result of long training, and he would as soon think of extracting a symbolic idea from shooting or fishing as from a pas seul.

"Carmencita dances as great writers write and as great painters paint—she dances because she must in spite of the indignation naturally aroused by the spectacle of unacknowledged genius, there is in the memory of Carmencita tossing her insolent head, with its wonderful farouche beauty, at those cold, phlegmatic rows of Englishmen, a certain aesthetic satisfaction. The soul of the artist is, after all, the lawful possession of the comprehending. So a man feels who buys a beautiful picture and hangs it where he alone can admire it, or who rejoices in the consciousness of having known and loved Carmencita's art. There is, moreover, a cynical content in the certainty that it will not be travestied in society drawing rooms."

"Every Schoolboy" No Longer an Authority.

From The London World.

Maturity is usually inclined to deal gently with extreme youth, and to find an extenuation for faults and follies in that lack of experience which only years can make good. The new infant accepts this toleration as a matter of course, but loudly disclaims the excuse which justifies it. Inexperience is the last defect which he is likely to admit. As an apostle of the cocksure he rivals even the new Radical, and is ready at the shortest notice to deliver brawling judgments unabashed, on all things, all day long. Of late years society has risen up in rebellion against the omniscient schoolboy of literature, who used to be continually trotted out in discussion to hold the mirror to an antagonist's ignorance. "Every schoolboy" was declared to know the truth of any proposition which the particular disputant was interested in maintaining. The mental grasp and assimilative power of this shadowy being gradually became stupendous, till the world, growing tired of perpetually receiving instruction out of the mouths of babes and suckling, promptly bundled him and his learning back to oblivion.

FREE COINAGE DANGEROUS

Chicago's Sound-Money Democrats Condemn Its Advocacy.

WILL IGNORE THE CONVENTION

The Proposed Meeting Regarded as Unwise and Highly Prejudicial to the Interests of the Party.

CHICAGO, May 1.—An address relative to the called convention of Democrats of Illinois and the monetary question was issued to-day by the Honest Money League of Illinois, to the Democrats of Cook County. The address declares it to be "unwise in policy and dangerous to the financial and commercial interests of the country to establish or even advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver, without international co-operation, at the ratio of 16 to 1."

It declares the calling of the State convention to be wholly unwarranted and contrary to all party precedents, as well as calculated to destroy the national character and influence of the party. It closes by appealing to all honest money Democrats to ignore the State and County conventions.

ELKINS ADVISES COMPROMISE.

Says Colorado's Silver Men Should Make Some Concessions.

LEADVILLE, Col., May 1.—United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins is in the city looking after mining interests. In speaking of the silver question he said:

"I have great confidence that the Republican Party will solve this question satisfactorily to the majority of the American people. We all know that unless it is done it is doubtful whether the Republican Party will succeed in the next Presidential election. Colorado has more to say in settling this matter than any other State, and it should exercise the right of its prerogative, as it is one of the largest producers of silver and one of the most influential of the white metal Commonwealths. If Colorado will but point out the way, I think we can get through it. I do not pretend to say what the compromise should be, but that it would be much better for the silver men to give something even if the silver men should have control of the convention. Would it not be good policy to concede something to the gold men, and thus hold their support, rather than to refuse them anything and lose their sympathy?"

Jones Says the West Is Wild.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas is in the city for a day or two. He said this morning that the West was on fire with enthusiasm for free silver, and he believed the next Democratic National Convention would state the position of the Democratic Party in terms that could not be misunderstood. The day for straddling, he said, had passed. The candidate—and he cared not who it was, so long as he was a "sound currency" man—would be a man who would interpret the platform as the masses have heretofore interpreted it. Senator Jones further stated that he looked for little relief for the cause of silver in the next Congress, owing to the present incumbency of the Executive Mansion. The friends of silver, however, would keep up the fight until the final victory was won.

St. Louis Will Send Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The Commercial Club has decided to send delegates to the Sound Money Convention, at Memphis. On account of the opposition manifested by a majority of the members of the Merchants' Exchange, that orginaziton will not be represented at the convention. Congressman Patterson of Tennessee is expected here soon to induce other commercial bodies to send delegates to the convention.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY GIFTS

A Strange List, in Which One May Find Either Pathos or Absurdity.

In describing the scenes and incidents that have marked the festivities at Friedrichsruh, a writer in The London Saturday Review says that as the students returned to the station they passed huge piles of packing cases and crates, bursting with the provisions which German gratitude had sent as presents to the true Father of the Land. Cheeses from two hundred pounds in weight to half a dozen ounces; a hundred and forty dozen cheeses of different sizes and sorts, and sausages of all dimensions, from the one twenty-three yards long and of proportionate thickness, that required a crate to itself, down to the one that came in a letter and provided a meal for the birds.

Here were over a dozen immense salmon, and there piles of pâté de foi gras, cases of apples, barrels of oysters, pots of honey; on this side a tank containing live carp; on that, tarts and eggs, for all the world as if Friedrichsruh were a beleaguered fortress. Over a thousand bottles of wine, cider, beer, liquor, and cognac were provided; more than five thousand cigars, with pipes of every shape and quality, and five thousand matches. Some admirers of the great man at Luebeck sent him enough confectionery for the rest of his life, in the shape of a copy of the Niederwald monument molded in macaroon biscuit.

Nor was the outward man neglected; the Prince was overwhelmed with mantles, clocks, and rugs; helmets, slippers, and swords; warm stockings and hot-water bottles. Eighty-three utterly obscure individuals, burning with the desire to shine in reflected glory, dedicated their photographs to the hero.

And literary vanity was not behindhand in the race. Thirty German authors were ruthless enough to send copies of their complete works, while eleven others, more merciful, presented him with selected tomes; penholders and inkstands, too, were to be counted by the dozen. The religious element in Germany was represented by a batch of Bibles, and an old lady of a self-sacrificing turn of mind kindly contributed a funeral wreath she had intended for her own grave.

Nor did the grateful Teuton forget to provide the hero of the empire with a pleasing occupation for his leisure hours. No less than 120,000 letters were showered upon him in commemoration of the festival. If we calculate that he worked at them ten hours a day, and allowed three minutes for each letter, it would take him about three years merely to read this correspondence.

All this, according to The Review observer, proves that "the reverence of the ordinary German is usually lacking in dignity," and he closes by saying: "Surely, Goethe was right when he spoke of vulgarity as being the besetting sin of the German, and when he praised Schiller for his freedom from the slavery that binds all of us, the slavery of life's commonness."

A Forgotten Corner of the East.

From The London World.

An opening into one of the few remaining lands of mystery has been made by the recent visit to the Afghan Boundary Commission of two Kafirs from the country of the Sia-posh. This singular people, inhabiting the wild mountain tracts between Cashmere and Cabul, cannot be confidently traced to any exact origin. The name 'Kafir,' given by their Moslem neighbors, only indicates that they are not Mohammedans; their other generic appellation, sia-posh, has reference to their clothing. Their actual origin and race character remain unknown. Their total number is vaguely estimated at 200,000, broken up into independent and often antagonistic tribes or clans.

Fair and blue-eyed, using chairs, drinking wine, and saluting by shaking hands, they are fond of dancing and refresh themselves with home-brewed wine. Here are some of the elements, surely, of European civilization in this forgotten corner of the East and it is to be added that the Kafirs use a language in which both roots and inflections have often reminded inquirers of Greek. On such grounds a theory has been advanced that they may be descended from Macedonian stragglers left behind in the march of Alexander the Great from Babylon to the banks of the Sutlej. What is certain is that they have for ages defended the passes to their little Switzerland with rude weapons but indomitable resolution. The country is about equal in size to the Grisons and the Valais together, and is believed to contain a quantity of high and bold alpine scenery.

FORMOSA AGAINST JAPAN

Delegates Appealed to England to Prevent Its Annexation.

PREPARING TO CONTINUE INVASION

Advantages of the Alliance to Germany Defined in an Article Attributed to Bismarck —Russia's Railway.

LONDON, May 1.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai:

"The Chinese of Formosa recently sent a delegation to the British officials to request that Great Britain prevent Japan's annexing the island.

"The delegates offered in return for Great Britain's interference a large share of the profits from the Formosa mines. It is understood that the offer was referred to Great Britain, who replied that she was unable to interfere."

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

"While the Japanese Government has no reason to doubt that Li Hung Chang's arrival at Chee-Foo on May 8 will be followed by the ratification of the treaty, it does not relax its preparations to carry forward the war.

"The arsenals and dockyards are busier than ever before, working to their full capacity day and night. Special efforts are making to equip the war ships taken from the Chinese. Crews have been allotted to these vessels, and are drilled incessantly.

"Nothing is known here of the alleged detention of two Englishmen on the Pescadores by Japanese troops. The report that The London Times's correspondent was arrested to prevent his describing the massacre of the Chinese garrison is discredited, because, according to the Japanese, no such massacre took place.

"In any event the Japanese commander could gain nothing and lose much by the action in question."

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to The Pall Mall Gazette says that Li Hung Chang has started for Pekin in obedience to the summons of the Emperor. It is now regarded as probable that the Emperor will ratify the treaty of peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—In consequence of the attitude of England in Asia, the Government has decided, by the Czar's command, to extend the Trans-Caspian Railway from Samarkand to Marghilan, in Asiatic Russia.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Hamburger Nachrichten says to-day:

"Germany's co-operation with Russia and France in the East may have useful results in various directions.

"If it be properly pursued, any remnant of distrust of Germany's policy arising from a real or apparent favoring of English claims will be removed from the minds of Russia's diplomatists, which is urgently desirable, in Germany's interest.

"Moreover, the triple entente will be of general European interest, inasmuch as Great Britain may learn from it to behave in the future with greater regard for the claims of other nations in Africa, especially those of Germany.

"Thirdly, this course may weaken the hopes of the French politicians aiming to bring on the war of revanche, and Germany may be able once more to build on Russia's friendship."

This article is supposed to have been inspired directly by Prince Bismarck.

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY

Washington Sure that It Will Be Signed and London Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Important advices indicating the termination of the war between China and Japan have been received in this city to-night.

While details of negotiations are in no respect complete, the information leads to positive impressions that the war is practically over, and enough is given in them to present clearly a situation in thorough consonance with the United Press reports of an early settlement of the war in the East.

Not among the least interesting facts contained in the assurances received in Washington to-night is that Li Hung Chang has been instructed by the imperial dynasty to make his immediate return to Pekin; the instructions themselves growing out of suggestions from the peace Ambassador, acting in his capacity as Minister Plenipotentiary, and the meaning whereof is to be construed only in the light of indicating that, upon his arrival at the Chinese seat of government, final and decisive action will be taken in exchanging ratifications of the peace treaty already in virtual existence.

Few other facts are conveyed in the advices, but an interesting one in keeping with the assertions that a peaceful solution of the war has been reached is contained in the fact that the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, whose diplomatic functions have, it is considered here, had appreciable weight on both sides in the settlement of all important disputes, left Pekin to-day, and is expected to arrive in Washington about the latter part of June, coming by way of Chee-Foo and Tien-Tsin.

In official quarters here these facts, limited as they are in detailed circumstances, seem clearly to indicate a near approach to a definite peace than any that has been heretofore presented.

LONDON, May 1.—The Times's correspondent in Pekin says that no decision to ratify the treaty has been reached. The Emperor has given an audience to Li Hung Chang. The Court's action is secret.

From Nagasaki The Times learns that its agent, said to have been detained at the Pescadores, has arrived there.

RETURN OF CONSUL WILLIAMS.

Nothing to Say of Spanish Hostility—Consul General Shing Arrives.

R. O. Williams, United States Consul General to Cuba, arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Vigilanca. It is said that his attitude toward the Cuban insurgents is objectionable to the Spanish Government. He went on to Washington in the afternoon to make a report to the Secretary of State. Whether he will return to Cuba he would not state. The great quantity of baggage that he brought with him led the passengers on the steamer to infer that he does not intend to return.

When spoken to about the alleged hostility of the Spanish Government to him, Mr. Williams said:

"I must decline to speak on that matter, as it would be a grave breach of duty to the Government. I have read all the newspaper reports about being persona non grata to the Spanish Government, but I have said nothing for publication. I may not do so without violating my obligations to the Secretary of State. I am going to Washington this afternoon, and will lay a full report of my actions before the Secretary.

"He will give to the public that which he thinks best. Nor can I express any opinion on the political affairs of Cuba. In fact, I can say nothing about that island."

Among the other passengers from Havana on the Vigilanca was Ho Yen Shing, the Chinese Consul General to Cuba, who is on his way to Washington to see the Chinese Minister. He was accompanied by his wife and child and two secretaries. As they were dressed in rich Chinese costumes they attracted much attention. The Consul wore silken garments, with a bunch of pearls on his cap. The heavy, handsomely-embroidered robes of the women, as they sat on a box on the pier while the Consul sought an Inspector to have his baggage passed, were greatly admired.

There were a number of Cubans on the steamer, some of whom said that the greater part of the fighting in Cuba is being done in the newspapers. One said:

"When I left everything was quiet on the surface at Havana. But that is to be expected. It would be extremely dangerous to utter a word in that city antagonistic to the Government. The person would quickly find himself in prison.

"Out in the provinces, however, the same terror does not repress liberty of expressing thought. My impression is that the present struggle is to be a long one. The issue is doubtful, but the insurgents are gaining strength as the war is protracted. It is mostly confined to the country districts, but it is false to say that only negroes are carrying on the fight. There are many native Cubans of pure Spanish blood.

"When the insurrection started the rebels were poorly equipped with arms, but that difficulty has been overcome. When in Santiago, two weeks ago, I heard that 1,500 rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammunition had been landed on the coast about seventy-five miles east of that place. It was said that the guns had been shipped from a Southern port of the United States and taken to San Domingo. They were transferred to a schooner there and quietly landed on the Cuban coast. Arms have been landed at different points of Cuba the last two months despite the patrol kept up by the Spanish gunboats.

"There has been no very big battle between the Spanish soldiers and the rebels. There have been small encounters, in which the rebels were generally defeated, when the Government usually exaggerated the number of rebels killed. The rebels are gaining in discipline and bravery by their experience."

MAXIMO GOMEZ WINS A BATTLE.

Insurgents Report a Victory Near Guantanamo Over Salcedo.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 1.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., says: "It is reported here that a battle was fought yesterday between the insurgents under Gomez and the Spaniards under Salcedo.

"The fight occurred near Guantanamo. Gomez had 1,000 men and Salcedo 2,000, but the latter was defeated, with heavy losses."

Two Disillusionized Boys of Virginia.

HAVANNA, May 1.—When the steamer Yumuri arrived from New-York to-day she was boarded by officials from the American Consulate, who presented themselves to two young men registered as Thomas Gordon and Harmond Travers. The young men are said to be Alexander Harmon and Jordan Thomas, of Alexandria, Va., who came here to do some fighting in the field. They will be sent home by the steamer Seneca, which will sail to-morrow.

Cruiser Infanta Isabella Watching.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.—The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella, which figured in the Columbian celebration in New-York, arrived here this morning, and put out to sea again at 1 P. M. It was said that she was looking after the sailing of a filibustering expedition expected to leave from this vicinity to-night.

AN UNTERRIFIED MAY DAY.

Less Interest than Formerly in Clamor Reported from All Capitals.

ROME, May 1.—The May Day meeting on the field of Clanicolo was not numerously attended. Most of the workingmen took their families there, and there was plenty of good music. The women busied themselves in handing out Socialist pamphlets, while their male companions sat at tables drinking.

Deputy Ferri (Socialist) delivered the principal speech, in which he recalled to his hearers the aims and hopes of Socialism. He devoted a considerable part of his address to a review of the work of Premier Crispi, who, he said, was both an evildoer and a welldoer for Socialism.

He was a welldoer for the cause through his persecutions of the sect, thus showing the necessity for breaking the chains by which the people were bound. May Day, he said, was not a Platonic symbol, but a pace which brought the workingmen every year nearer to social revolution. [Cheers.]

During the meeting a workingman was arrested in the street for distributing copies of a subversive proclamation.

BERLIN, May 1.—August Bebel, as usual, made a May Day speech to 2,000 Social Democrats in the Feenpalast. Five hundred Anarchists met in the Koenigsbau. They had planned to march through the Thiergarten, but changed their minds in view of the police preparations.

On the whole, the meetings were not so well attended as formerly. Most of the factories in the city were working as usual. The streets did not have a holiday appearance. The shops were open and business was the same as on any other week day.

The police remained ready for emergency duty throughout the evening, although at 8 o'clock it seemed certain that there would be no call for them.

Dispatches from Hamburg and most other large cities in North Germany say that the factories were open. A few red flags were shown in every large industrial centre, but at 9 o'clock no attempt had been made anywhere to defy the authorities and start riots.

PARIS, May 1.—Three large labor meetings were held here to-day. All were orderly.

Reports from Lille, Marseilles, Lens, Bordeaux, and other great industrial towns say that most of the factories have been open all day and there has been no disorder.

LONDON, May 1.—The Socialist May Day demonstration in this city was a miserable failure.

About 400 persons, mostly young men, carrying red banners and singing Socialistic songs, marched from Clerkenwell to Hyde Park, where speeches were made by William Morris, the poet; Dr. Aveling and his wife, daughter of the Socialistic Karl Marx, and Tom Mann, the labor leader. About 1,000 persons were assembled in the park to take part in the meeting.

LISBON, May 1.—May Day was generally observed here to-day, and business was at a complete standstill. The streets were filled with people gathered to witness the customary May Day procession. There was no disorder.

VIENNA, May 1.—Reports received from the provincial cities up to 6 o'clock show that outside Misgoloz and Buda-Pesth the workingmen throughout the empire have been orderly all day. In most towns they held meetings in the morning and picnics in the afternoon.

BAYARD ON THE AMERICAN ARMY

His Speech at the Annual Dinner of King's College Hospital.

LONDON, May 1.—Ambassador Bayard presided this evening at the annual dinner of King's College Hospital. In replying to the toast to President Cleveland, he said:

No State interference or officialism can deal effectively with the relief of suffering humanity. The forces of personal benevolence and individual kindness must be the instruments of such work. They bind together all classes of a community. They constitute the true strength of a country or system of government.

Referring to the hospital's record of 25,000 patients, he remarked that the regular United States Army was only 25,000 strong. "But," he added, "the spirit which makes the army small is also able to make it large." [Cheers.] His dear countryman, Holmes, Mr. Bayard said, had drawn a fine picture of the American Nation. The Ambassador quoted the stanzas ending with the line, "Our duty is to save," which was applauded loudly.

An army with this duty must be hailed with gratitude by all men everywhere, but nowhere more than in the lands occupied by the great race speaking the same mother tongue. [Applause.] As the representative of the army, whose banner bore the poet's words, he would drink to the continued prosperity of the hospital.

THE CRATHIE IS EXONERATED.

Results of the Lowestoft Inquiry into the Elbe Collision.

LONDON, May 1.—The Elbe investigation was resumed at Lowestoft this morning. The Coroner, in summing up the evidence, said it was clear that the damage sustained by the Crathie in the collision prevented her from proceeding on her voyage. As to the collision itself it was for the jury to decide whether it was due to gross and culpable negligence, and, if so, to ascertain who was to blame.

The jury returned a verdict that the collision was due to gross negligence on the part of the mate and lookout man of the Crathie. There was not sufficient proof that the Crathie was solely to blame for the disaster to justify a verdict to that effect. The Captain of the Crathie was entirely exonerated.

ART EXHIBITION OF BERLIN.

Many French and Notable American Contributions Displayed.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Berlin Art Exhibition was opened in Ausstellungs Park, Moabit, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, by Dr. Bosse, Minister of Public Instruction.

The exhibition is remarkable for the number of Frenchmen taking part in it, many of them having prominent places in the Salon d'Honneur. The American artists have their own court.

The following American works have been favorably remarked: Henry Bisbing's "Cows," Walter Gay's "Choir," Alexander Harrison's "Arcadia," Lucy Lee's "Fresh Air," Walter MacElven's "Sorceress," Pearce's "Sheep," Edwin Weeks's "Tea Drinkers," and Julius Stewart's "Baptism."

OSCAR WILDE'S GUILT DOUBTED.

Acquittal on Conspiracy Charges and Disagreement on Others.

LONDON, May 1.—The Old Bailey courtroom was crowded at the opening of the Wilde trial this morning. Wilde looked careworn and anxious, but Taylor maintained his air of unconcern.

Justice Charles said that the evidence had not sustained the charges of conspiracy. He therefore directed the jury to acquit the prisoners of those charges. The Judge then proceeded to analyze the evidence, solely referring to Wilde, and begged the jury to dismiss from their minds all press comments and other outside expressions of opinion upon the case.

It was a wholesome rule, he said, to refuse to accept the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. He was of the opinion, however, that there was corroboration in the testimony of all the witnesses in the sense that the law required.

Parker, Wood, and Atkins were properly described as blackmailers. Furthermore, Atkins had told deliberate falsehoods within the hearing of the jury. In weighing the details of the evidence of these witnesses the jury could not overlook the fact that they were persons of the character which they themselves had asserted.

The Judge then proceeded to trace the history of the Queensberry trial. In regard to Wilde's literature, he did not think that in a criminal case the jury ought to base an unfavorable inference upon Wilde's authorship of "Dorian Grey." As regarded the story of the "Priest and Acolyte," in The Chameleon, he thought it would be absurd to impute blame to Wilde. The sonnets of Lord Alfred Douglas, which Wilde had approved, were much more material, as were also Wilde's letters.

The jury acquitted Wilde of the charges against him in connection with Atkins, and reported to the court that it was impossible for them to agree in regard to the other charges. They, however, acquitted him of the charges of conspiracy.

Sir Edward Clarke asked that Wilde be admitted to bail, but the court refused the request.

Mr. Gill, for the prosecution, said that the case would undoubtedly be tried at the next sessions.

Wilde and Taylor were returned to Holloway Jail.

Several newspapers say that Wilde's speech may have saved him from a verdict of guilty. They quote as the most eloquent part of his plea the following phrases:

"It is such a great affection of the elder for the younger man as existed between David and Jonathan; such as Plato made the very basis of his philosophy; such as we find in he sonnets of Michael Angelo and Shakespeare. It is that deep spiritual affection which is as pure as it is perfect, and dictates great works of art like those of Shakespeare and Angelo and these two letters of mine, such as they are.

"This love is misunderstood in the present century—so misunderstood that on account of it I am placed where I now am. It is beautiful; it is fine; it is the noblest form of affection. It is intellectual and has existed repeatedly between an elder and a younger man when the elder has the intellect and the younger has all the joy and hope and glamour of life. That it should be so the world does not understand. The world mocks at it and sometimes puts one in the pillory for it."

TURKS WILL SUE FOR LIBEL.

Accused Armenian Officials Are to Seek for Redress in London.

LONDON, May 1.—The Central News correspondent in Varna says:

"The Sultan has examined the atrocity reports sent to London dailies by correspondents in Armenia. He will require that the accused officials bring suits for libel.

"He has instructed Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, to arrange forthwith for the legal proceedings."

LIEUT. GONZALEZ EXECUTED.

The Spanish Officer Had Surrendered Ramon de las Yaguas Fort.

HAVANA, May 1.—Lieut. Valentin Gallego Gonzalez of the Government Army was shot to death to-day in accordance with the finding of a court-martial, because of his having capitulated to the insurgents at Ramon de las Yaguas, in the Guantanamo District.

Gonzalez was in command of the fort, and surrendered it to the enemy after a charge by the latter. J. FRANK CLARK.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Heurtley.

LONDON, May 1.—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Heurtley died at Oxford to-day.

Dr. Huertley was born in 1806. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in 1853 was elected to the Margaret Professorship of Divinity in that institution. He published several volumes of sermons.

Serious Illness of the Duke of Orleans.

MADRID, May 1.—A dispatch from Seville says the condition of the Duc d'Orleans is much worse. His temperature is slightly above 102 degrees Fahreinheit. Dr. Recamier, who is attending him, has telegraphed to friends in Paris that his patient has developed symptoms of pneumonia, and that his condition is serious, though not alarming.

Annie Besant Comments on Judge.

LONDON, May 1.—Annie Besant said to-day regarding the secession of W. Q. Judge from the main body of Theosophists: "Secession was the only way for him to avoid expulsion. We have enough members left in America to maintain the branch, so the society will continue unchanged, simply getting rid of those who support Mr. Judge."

Death of a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, May 1.—William Saunders, M. P., for the Walworth Division of Newington, died this morning. Mr. Saunders was born in 1823. He was the founder of The Western Morning News, The Eastern Morning News, and the Central News Agency for the colection and distribution of press reports.

Minnie Palmer's Trial for Divorce.

LONDON, May 1.—The divorce suit of John R. Rogers against his wife, Minnie Palmer, the actress, was up for trial to-day. Mr. Rogers was called to the witness stand and named Mr. Jerrard, the theatrical manager, as co-respondent in the case. The trial was adjourned.

American Canned Meat in France.

PARIS, May 1.—The Autorité says that seventeen soldiers have died in the hospital at Vitré from the effects of eating tainted canned meat purchased from an American firm, and that thirty-four others are seriously ill from the same cause.

Transcaucasian Petroleum Product.

ODESSA, May 1.—The stocks of crude petroleum in the Trans-Caucasian region on April 1 amounted to 9,697,300 poods, compared with 8,131,900 on March 1. The output for April was 3,631,700 poods.

Ocean Liners as Auxiliary Cruisers.

BERLIN, May 1.—The German Marine Department has contracted with the North German Lloyds and Hamburg-American steamship companies for the construction of ten ocean liners, which shall become auxiliary cruisers in the event of war.

Tobacco Tax Measure May Be Shelved.

BERLIN, May 1.—The committee of the Reichstag which is considering the Tobacco Tax bill has rejected by a vote of 18 to 4 the first four paragraphs of the bill. This action is equivalent to shelving the measure.

Commercial Treaty in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—The upper chamber of the Rigsdag to-day decided to give notice of the termination of the commercial lower chamber passed a resolution to modify the treaty.

War Ship Marblehead at Athens.

ATHENS, May 1.—The United States warship Marblehead arrived here from Smyrna to-day and will remain here until May 3. All on board are well.

TRYING TO KILL RACING

The Senate Fails to Pass the Percy and Wilds Measures.

MANY MEMBERS DODGED VOTING

Racing at Brooklyn and Coney Island and Will Be Carried on Without a Bill If Legally Possible.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Two of the measures which relate to poolselling and other forms of betting on races were laid upon the shelf in the Senate to-day. They are the Gray-Percy bill and the Wilds bill, both of which failed to pass when they came up on third reading.

Representatives of various racing associations and jockey clubs were in the Senate Chamber anxiously watching the measures. Among the number was ex-Senator John McCarty, a stockholder in the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

One interesting fact in connection with the failure of these bills is the large number of men who dodged. Somehow a more or less popular belief prevailed that the race-track proprietors would be prepared to "do business" when these measures came up, but there seems to have been a disappointment. Some question the attitude of The Jockey Club toward these measures, because the situation as it would be affected by these bills under the new Constitution is not clearly understood. Some who dodged the vote say they did so because they understood that the racing associations are opposed to the measures and they want more light on the subject.

It had been understood that the two bills named and the Wilds bill—prohibiting all forms of gambling—should go to the Governor together if they went at all.

The latter, which has no special relation to turf matters, came up first and was passed by a vote of 20 to 1, Senator Sullivan alone voting "No." Then came the Gray-Percy bill, which imposes a nominal penalty for private betting at the track. There was no debate prior to the voting, but when Mr. Pound's name was reached he began a fierce attack upon the bill, claiming it was unconstitutional and inexpedient because it was not known that the Wilds bill, yet to be considered, would meet the difficulty raised by this one. Senators Guy and Cantor made speeches favoring the bill, maintaing that it was a protection to legitimate racing and did not legalize gambling in any form. The bill was lost by a vote of 13 affirmative votes to 5 negative.

Those who voted "Yes" were Senators Ahearn, Cantor, Donaldson, Guy, Lamy, Kilburn, McMahon, O'Donnell, O'Sullivan, Persons, Robertson, Sullivan, and Wolff.

Those who voted "No" were Senators Bradley, Coffee, Higgins, Mullin, and Pound.

Those who did not vote were Coggeshall, Parker, Lexow, Stapleton, Childs, Collins, Parsons, Smelzer, O'Connor, Reynolds, Rice, and Raines.

Senator Guy made the usual motion to reconsider, and will call the bill up again, possibly to-morrow.

Mr. Wilds's second bill, which makes poolselling or bookmaking a felony punishable by imprisonment without the court's option of a fine, was then defeated by a vote of 15 to 2.

LOOKED UPON AS A "STRIKE."

But New-York Horsemen Will Not Give Money to Secure Votes.

The general impression in this city last evening was that racing had been killed by the action of the Senate yesterday. This is wrong, as there is yet a chance that the Percy-Gray bill may be called up and passed at a future meeting of the Senate. Among horse owners and people generally interested in the subject the whole matter was looked upon askance and as in the nature of a "strike." A current story is to the effect that if $32,000 was placed properly in the Senate the Percy-Gray bill would go through.

Mr. August Belmont, President of The Jockey Club; Mr. James R. Keene, and Mr. Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, have repeatedly informed the "strikers" that they would not give them a single dollar to secure the votes of men who yesterday "dodged" the vote on the matter. Mr. Belmont will be back from Kentucky to-day, and that fact may account for the position of at least two of the dodgers, who may think that in an emergency he may be induced to yield to their financial demands. But Mr. Belmont will not consent to the payment of one cent to these mercenaries, and has expressed himself so, both publicly and privately, and his word is better than the ordinary man's bond.

Philip J. Dwyer said last evening that if the action was a "strike," he would not give up a nickel, even if he had to close the gates of the Brooklyn Jockey Club track forever.

The managers of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Secretary Cornelius Fellowes, and Treasurer John H. Bedford, met President Dwyer of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday. They agreed that they would not pay one cent for the passage of any of the racing bills. They also decided to turn the whole matter over to their attorneys, and abide by their decision as to what should be done in the event of a failure to pass the racing bills.

If the bills do not pass, the stakes already announced to be run and entries for which have been closed, will be run, if it is possible to do so without violating any law of the State.

Mr. Dwyer said: "If there is any way in which the Brooklyn Handicap and the other races announced can be run without the violation of the laws of the State, they will surely be run according to the original announcement. Nothing but the danger of going to State prison will prevent me from fulfilling the engagements we have entered into."

The patrons and friends of light-harness sport in this city and State have been counting on the favorable consideration of the racing bill at Albany. It was generally understood that while there would be a sweeping charge regarding speculation in trotting events, the contests themselves, whether for cups, purses, or stakes would be permitted as they had been heretofore.

In this city and at Buffalo and Rochester, where Grand Circuit meetings have been held, the plans for the coming season embrace more extensive entries than ever. The Driving Club of New-York secured the largest number of entries that had ever been made for a series of class races, and of the 323 nominations made in February for the nine purses less than 20 have dropped out of the second and third payments. It was expected that the meeting at Fleetwood Park next August would be the greatest speed carnival ever held in the East. About all of the champions, such as Alix, Robert J., Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Fantasy, had been engaged for special contests.

At Buffalo another mammoth list of entries was recently completed for the two weeks' programme arranged there earlier in August, and the Rochester Association intended to follow with its regular lot of events. The breeders and trainers of the Western States and California have engaged their horses extensively for the meetings in this State, believing, as the local turfmen did, that the Legislature would make racing legitimate.

Besides this, the two tracks at Morrisania and Gravesend had joined the Spring Circuit, and offered good-sized purses to be competed for in June. Island Park, Albany, also came in later, so that there would be plenty of employment for the sulkies prior to the Grand Circuit. The Fleetwood management had decided to have the annual opening on the 11th inst., when races for members' horses would be held, the prizes being a harness and a road cart, with one class for a purse on the usual percentage plan.

In Brooklyn the Parkway Driving Club, a flourishing organization, started about three years ago, expected to open the Saturday following Fleetwood, and the outlook for harness racing in this section was particularly bright. For this reason the news from Albany has caused general consternation, the more so because it was entirely unexpected.

The members of the various driving clubs and trotting associations had given their hearty support to the Percy bill, and intended to obey its provisions to the letter.

FOUND FLOATING IN THE CLYDE

Roy M. Culver's Body, with an Iron Bar Attached, Recovered—Singular Letter Regarding His Death.

CLYDE, N. Y., May 1.—The passengers on an east-bound train to-day at noon noticed a body near the surface of the water in the Clyde River, a short distance from this place. On reaching Savannah, word was telegraphed here, and Undertaker H. E. Simmons, accompanied by two other men, went to the spot indicated, and found the body as stated, floating feet upward.

They hauled the body ashore and found a heavy bar of iron, weighing thirty-seven pounds, fastened around the man's neck by a rope five feet long. Coroner York of Huron, who happened to be in town, was notified, and the body was identified as that of Roy M. Culver of Newark, N. Y., prominent in the Young Men's Christian Association work, who mysteriously disappeared from home March 28, last, when he left for Syracuse on business.

Nothing was ever after heard from him, with the exception that a postal card was received from him announcing his arrival at Syracuse, and it was known that he registered at the association rooms in that city. On March 29 Mrs. A. Ammerman, a cousin of Culver, with whom he lived, received an anonymous letter stating that many years ago a large fortune was left to one of Mr. Culver's ancestors. The author of the letter claimed that at that time the writer's father had entire charge of the transaction, and arranged matters so that Mr. Culver's relatives were deprived of their rightful inheritance. He stated that Culver had discovered proof of his rights, and to avoid disclosures being made the writer, who signed himself A Stranger, said he had dispatched him.

On receipt of this letter the Ammermans telegraphed to Cooper Culver, a brother living in New-York, who went to Syracuse, but could find no trace of the missing man. The letter was thought to be a hoax, and the theory was advanced that Culver might have become insane and written the letter himself. On looking through his effects, a trunk full of letters was found, bearing on the strange estate, which Culver had received in answer to inquiries, though his cousins knew nothing before of the matter. The finding of his body to-day is a strange sequel to the letter, which has created great comment and excitement here and in this vicinity.

SEERY'S SUBORDINATES ACCUSED

Commissioner La Grange Says Some of Them Are Guilty of Blackmail.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday four firemen were on trial for alleged violations of rules. They were William J. Curtin of Engine 51, William F. McCann, engineer of Engine 21; Charles A. McNulty, Hook and Ladder 1, and Fred O. Peters, Hook and Ladder 4.

Curtin's case was continued. The charges against McCann were not proved. McNulty and Peters were dismissed from the service. The severity of the sentence, it was thought, was meant to serve as a warning.

Speaking of the dismissal of Seery, the Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, Commissioner La Grange, said yesterday that the charge was merely neglect of duty.

"His subordinates," continued the Commissioner, "have been guilty of levying blackmail, and compelling not only the payment for licenses, but compelling people to pay for the privilege of getting such licenses."

"Do you hold Mr. Seery responsible for these acts?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Well, he should know what his subordinates did."

This arraignment of the attachés of the Bureau of Combustibles stirred up considerable feeling among the Surveyors, Inspectors, and others under Seery.

Good Government Club C Elects Officers.

Good Government Club C held its annual meeting last night at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and elected the following Board of Officers: President—Frank H. Dodd; First Vice President—H. Ling Taylor; Second Vice President—Dr. Douglas H. Stewart; Third Vice President—E. E. Kipling; Secretary—J. W. Waugh; Treasurer—J. Holmes Butler; Trustees—J. F. Andrews, Dr. J. E. Newcomb, A. W. Watson, L. R. Gould, George M. Bain, J. H. Butler, Antonio Knauth, George M. Cummings, R. E. Carey, F. H. Dodd, Dr. Douglas H. Stewart, and W. B. Fuller.

Good Government Club A elected these Trustees: To May, 1896—James Goldmark and Carl Schurz Petrasch; Trustees to 1898—R. Fulton Cutting and Emil H. Rosenblatt; Trustees to 1899—James R. Burnett, Arthur Van Brisen, Alexander Maitland, Samuel J. Rose, and Max J. Lissauer.

Ohio Miners Quit Work.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1.—When the Ohio Miners' Executive Committee issued the call for the convention which is now assembled here to fix the wage scale for the year beginning to-day, it ordered all miners to cease work on the evening of April 29, the end of the scale, year and remain out until a scale was agreed upon and accepted by the operators. Reports from over the State indicate that the order has been generally obeyed, and of the 25,000 miners in the State, at least 18,000 are now idle and will remain so until an agreement is reached.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES

—Willis C. Belknap, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, has purchased a one-third interest in the Bellows Falls (Vt.) Times, and will edit it. Mr. L. P. Thayer, the other part owner, attending to the business management. Mr. Belknap has had newspaper experience on The Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman and The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

—The Cambridge Local, which was the successor of The Eagle Bridge Politician, has been consolidated with The Whitehall Times. The paper will hereafter be conducted by Fisher & Reynolds as a Democratic weekly, as each of the papers has heretofore been, and will, doubtless, better serve the party in Washington County.

—Ex-Congressman Byron M. Cutcheon has become an editorial writer on The Detroit Tribune, and will devote his attention mainly to national politics. He is a lawyer by profession. He served through the war in Michigan regiments, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. He was in Congress four terms.

—The Portland Herald, a weekly newspaper, the State organ of the Prohibition Party of Maine, suspended publication on Saturday last. The need of a special prohibition organ in a State where nearly the entire press falls, at least actively, to oppose prohibition, has not been clear at any time.

—Alfred B. and Ida M. F. Iles have sold to Eugene Boyens & Co. the property and good-will of The Washington Sunday Herald and National Intelligencer. The price is said to have been $7,000. The National Intelligencer before the war of the rebellion was a power in the land.

—The management of The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, a Democratic daily paper of good standing, has passed into new hands, and promises to be more effective than ever. J. G. Pyle is the new editor in chief, G. F. Gifford the managing editor, and Harold Smith the business manager.

—The Williamsport (Penn.) Sun marked the centenary of Lycoming County by the publication of a specially illustrated, historical, and industrial number of twenty pages, an achievement, it says, never equaled by any daily paper in its city.

—The Laramie (Wyoming) Sentinel has suspended publication at the close of its twenty-sixth volume. The paper had many good features, but the field was overcrowded, and it failed to receive the support needed for its continuance.

—The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, the oldest Boston weekly newspaper, is now in its eighty-third year. Its leading feature is the society news of its city and its suburbs.

—The Newark Advertiser, after over thirty years' occupancy of its old home, has moved into more commodious quarters, the better to accommodate its increasing business.

—The publication of Kate Field's Washington, a lively weekly newspaper, has been suspended, because of the ill-health of Miss Field.

—The Kansas City (Mo.) Times has moved into a new and better-appointed building—an indication of hard-earned success.

—The Rochester Post-Express is to issue a special anniversary number on Saturday, May 4.

A Hungarian Town Almost Destroyed.

WARSAW, May 1.—A dispatch from Ostrog says that half the town of Dubno, in the Government of Volhynia, has been destroyed by fire.

GREAT TEST OF BIG ARMOR

An Eighteen-Inch Carnegie Plate Resists a 1,100-Pound Projectile.

THE SHELL ALMOST PULVERIZED

A Twelve-Inch Shot, at the Second Test, Welded to the Plate by the Heat Generated in the Impact.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—There was a contest at the Indian Head Proving Ground to-day between the biggest guns of the navy and an eighteen-inch Harveyized steel plate, made by the Carnegie Works, with wholly unprecedented results. After firing twice at the great piece of steel with a twelve-inch rifle without making any practical impression on it, the great "peacemaker," as the thirteen-inch gun is called, discharged its half ton projectile point blank at the armor, and, though driven bodily back into the sandbank supporting it, the plate survived.

Great interest has been manifested in to-day's test, as it was practically a competition of the hitherto suspected Carnegie product, and the uniformally successful Bethlehem manufacture. The Bethlehem Company furnished the eighteen-inch plate that passed the ordeal two weeks ago, and to-day the Carnegie armor was tested with exactly the same grade of shells, made in France for testing purposes.

All the conditions were made uniform. To-day's plate was finished to size, and cost about $20,000. It weighed 79,300 pounds, was 16 feet 9½ inches long, 7 feet 5 13-16 inches wide, and was of tapering thickness, being 18 inches thick at the top and extending four feet down, where the taper to eight inches thickness at the bottom began. It represented the second lot of 306 tons of plates for the side armor of the battleship Oregon, nearly completed at San Francisco.

It was attached to a backing of thirty-six inches of solid oak, by twenty-six three-inch bolts, the entire structure being firmly anchored in a hillside about a hundred yards from the muzzles of the gun battery.

The first was an 850-pound twelve-inch Holtzer shell, driven by 249.8 pounds of brown hexagonal powder, resulting in a velocity of 1,465 feet per second, which struck the plate with an energy of 12,662 foot tons, the point of impact being 78 inches from the left edge and 38 inches from the top. This was designated "the cracking shot," and its velocity was so calculated as to split the armor if possible.

The Carnegie plate, however, showed no crack whatever when the smoke blew away and the particles of shell ceased falling. The nose of the projectile pushed into the hardened metal about 6 inches, causing a bulge in the surface half an inch high and extending for 3 inches around the hole, characterized by small patches of the surface scaling off.

Of the 850 pounds of shell, no piece heavier than a few pounds could be found. With the Bethlehem plate the shell had gone in over 12 inches, and the naval ordnance experts agreed that the new plate would have to be classed alone.

The gun was mopped out, and behind another projectile similar to the first one 443.4 pounds of powder were placed, giving a muzzle velocity of 1,926 feet per second and the enormous striking energy of 21,885 foot tons. The shot struck 42 inches to the right of the first shot. The plate had passed the cracking ordeal, and this shot was intended solely to try its resistance to penetration.

The penetration was 10 inches, as well as could be estimated. The head of the projectile as far as the explosive chamber was completely smashed on the plate, looking as if a lot of black mud had been splashed upon the armor. The two metals had been melted and welded together by the high temperature due to the sudden and complete stoppage of the shot, the enormous energy of nearly 22,000 foot tons being suddenly converted into heat. The metal of the plate for a depth of 3 inches and for 6 inches around the point where the projectile struck had been fused and had bubbled up like a volcanic crater. A crack three-fourths of an inch wide was developed in the surface of the plate, extending from the top to the bottom.

The plate was accepted by the Government, and then, with the view of determining what its ultimate condition might be under the most extreme conditions, it was decided by the Chief of Ordnance to attack it with the greatest of naval weapons, the big thirteen-inch gun, from the turrets of the battle ships. A thirteen-inch Carpenter shell, weighing 1,100 pounds, driven by 489 pounds of powder specially adapted to this gun, was discharged with a velocity of 1,810 feet per second in this test. It had the unprecedented striking energy of 25,000 foot tons, and its impact was only 32 inches to the left of the first shot.

The result was remarkable. It was expected that this test would demolish the plate. A crack 3 inches wide extended some distance from the top, and the shell, after penetrating 10 inches, was, as one of the officers declared, "almost pulverized."

The solid oak backing, however, demonstrated the terrific energy of the projectile, for it was squashed like an accordion, and split into kindling wood.

Upon careful examination the ability of the plate to keep out the heaviest projectile was fully proved by the fact that but one of the fastening bolts was damaged, and the other twenty-five would have held the plate in position on shipboard.

This plate is said to indicate that the endless fight between gun and armor, which has recently been rather one-sided in the gun's favor, is now about a tie, and that, with the reforging process the armor may soon be invulnerable to any existing weapon.

Italy's King Likes Bad Weather.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The King of Italy, as The Fanfulla states, delights in bad weather. The more fiercely it rains, snows, or storms, the better he likes it. He thinks that the Winter of 1894-5 has been an ideal one. Whenever he goes hunting or shooting he hopes there will be torrents of rain. He once said to Admiral Brin: "In Germany and Austria they call fine weather 'Kaiserwetter.' I am the only one in the triple alliance who looks upon bad weather as 'King's weather.'" He said to the Admiral on another occasion: "You seamen have a fine time of it. Whatever the weather is, you must be at your post upon the bridge. I call that true enjoyment." There is a story told in Rome that on the day chosen for the opening of the Margherita Bridge over the Tiber the weather was so bad that there was a proposal for delaying the ceremony. The Mayor personally asked the King whether the festival should not be postponed until a more agreeable day. "No, no," said Humbert; "if you think the rain will incommode you while you are reading your address, I will hold an umbrella over your head."

How to Stop European Wars.

From The London Daily News.

How to put a stop to all European

FASTER THAN VIGILANT

C. Oliver Iselin Says the New Defender Will Win.

NOT SCARED WITH AILSA'S SPEED

He Tells Some Interesting Things About the New Yacht—The Boat to be Ready on June 15.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 1.—C. Oliver Iselin, head of the cup defender syndicate, was again in town to-day, coming in at 1 o'clock and leaving on the 5:15 train for Providence. His entire time was spent at the Herreshoff Works, and Nat Herreshoff drove to the train with him, and they had a few moments of conversation before the train left. If there was special reason for the visit, following so closely upon that of yesterday, Mr. Iselin gave no hint of it to a New-York Times correspondent, who sought an interview with him on the way to Providence. He did, however, tell some interesting things about the boat herself.

Exact dimensions he did not care to give, but said that 126 feet over all, 89 feet water line, 24 feet beam, and 19 feet draught would not be far out of the way.

"She has a little less beam than the Colonia," he said, "and considerably more draught. The exact figures, including the displacement, I do not care to give, for it is not yet too late for changes to be made in the Valkyrie's rig, should Watson know our boat to an inch. In the matter of construction, though, I do not care so much, for it is too late now for them to change. The Defender will be plated with manganese bronze below the water line, and with aluminum above. The deck beams will also be of aluminum, and special attention has been paid to securing the lightest possible construction consistent with proper strength.

"In the matter of sails, the boat will be well supplied. She will really have four suits of sails, and we shall endeavor to find out under which suit she goes the fastest, and shall use that suit in the cup races. Three of the mainsails are, indeed, already ordered. The Herreshoffs are making one, and Wilson of Boston another, but the third I do not care to tell about.

"The Herreshoff mainsail will have the cloths running across the sail from luff to leach. They think it is a better sail than the ordinary form, but we shall not take their word for it, but will try it with the others. Sails were the one thing in which we were weak in 1893, and I know of no way to improve except to experiment and find out what is best. We shall spare no time nor expense in finding out."

Mr. Iselin was asked if the Defender would have the auxiliary centreboard forward which had been reported. He replied that she would not have one, that she was an out-and-out keel boat, and that the keel type was selected as being deemed to possess greater possibilities for speed in the conditions of cup races, than the centreboard type.

In response to an inquiry as to when the boat was to be delivered, Mr. Iselin said: "The contract calls for delivery June 15. The Herreshoffs are under forfeit of $1,000 to deliver her on time, with a further forfeit of $100 for every day's failure to deliver after that date. I shall hold them to their contract."

Mr. Iselin said he thought the cup defender would be at least five to seven minutes faster than the Vigilant. He did not think that was too low an increase over Vigilant to successfully defend the cup in view of Ailsa's performance, "for," he said, "none of us know how fast Vigilant really was." Clearly, however, he has no lack of confidence in the Defender's speed, even if he is only willing to give a low estimate of it.

He was glad to hear that the Jubilee was to be in commission, for the more racing boats there were out the better would be the opportunities for showing them that the Defender was at her best.

JUBILEE WILL BE RACED.

John B. Paine Induces the General to Hoist His Pennant.

BOSTON, May 1.—Gen. Paine will put the Jubilee in commission for the coming season. It was not his original intention to do so, but the return of his son, John B., from the West and the latter's desire to see the yacht again afloat, coupled possibly with a stirring of the yachting spirit in his own breast, have induced him to change the determination made in the Winter, and so the yacht, which was considered faster than the Vigilant, will be on hand in racing trim to give her battle.

The alterations which were proposed at the time the syndicate was being formed for her purchase will now be made, and it should be a faster and in several ways a better Jubilee which will cross the starting line in the season's races.

"I shall put the Jubilee in commission," said Gen. Paine in telling of his intentions, "if the Atlantic works can make the necessary alterations in time. Superintendent Boyd assures me that there will be no difficulty in this direction, so that I think I can safely say that she will be afloat this Summer for pleasure sailing. This does not mean, however, that we have cup racing especially in mind. In fact, I have no intention of entering the trial races, and am simply seeking a Summer's pleasure."

"But you will follow the New-York cruise?" was asked.

"Certainly," was the reply.

"And you will feel the Vigilant and the Defender out a little?"

"I usually enter all the races that are going when my boat is in commission and in condition," replied the General, with a quiet smile.

Severel races between the Jubilee, Vigilant, and Defender are thus assured during the New-York cruise and off Newport, even if the Boston boat does not enter the trial races off Sandy Hook.

That she will be seen in the trial races, if the preliminary racing shows it to be desirable, may, however, be fairly counted upon, for Gen. Paine's friends would hardly let him stay out with a chance of winning, even if his own inclinations did not tend strongly enough that way in August, whatever they may be now.

The Jubilee is now hauled out at McIntyre & Sandy Hook, at Oyster Point. She is in excellent condition. The alterations will be in the lengthening of the boat some four feet forward, giving her a water line of 89 instead of 85 feet, as at present. The deck line will not be changed at the stern, but will be given a sharper curve to the water line, while the water line itself will be sharper and show much less fullness than it does now. The change will give the boat a somewhat easier entrance.

No changes will be made in the ballast or sail plan of the boat. Some changes in the rigging in the direction of greater strength are likely, but that is probably all. For a sailing master, Gen. Paine will have Capt. Newcomb, who was with ex-Commodore Hovey for many years in the Fortuna, and who sailed the Jubilee in some of her races in 1893. He is a good racing skipper, and ranks high in his profession.

Schooner Fleur de Lys Arrives.

The American schooner yacht Fleur de Lys arrived yesterday after a somewhat tedious voyage from Southampton. Capt. Peterson reports that he left Southampton March 23, via Plymouth, April 2. Soon after leaving the former port a seaman named Inton Higgs, a native of Norway, was struck by the mainboom and so seriously injured that he lived but a few hours. The body was landed at Brixham. After leaving the Channel the yacht experienced a succession of variable winds, which lasted nearly the entire passage. The winds were baffling, from northnorthwest, and hauling at times from southwest. The Fleur de Lys shipped but little water, and proved herself a stanch sea boat. While sailing up the bay the square yard rigged on the foremast was carried away. The Fleur de Lys is owned by Mr. George Trotter of the New-York Yacht Club.

ENGLISH YACHTS MAY COME.

Efforts Being Made to Bring the Ailsa and Britannia Here.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—A yachtsman known to be very intimate with ex-Commodore Morgan says that it is the ambition of the members of the cup-defender syndicate to make the coming international races the greatest yachting events the world has ever seen, their feeling being that as much general interest as possible should be enlisted in the races by the presence of as many as possible of the world's most famous yachts in American waters, and their participation in other contests than the one confined to the cup defender and the Valkyrie.

The scheme as outlined is to induce Mr. Walker and the Prince of Wales to send over the Ailsa and the Britannia, not only to be present at the time of the America's cup races, but to engage in races in which the Defender, the Vigilant, and perhaps the Colonia or the Jubilee shall be their competitors.

The Sapphire in Commission.

A. L. Barber's steam yacht Sapphire went in commission yesterday at Port Jefferson, and sailed for New-York. The Sapphire was formerly the Cleopatra, an English yacht.

The Niagara's Crew Sail.

Capt. John Barr and a crew of six men sailed on the steamer Ontario with Howard Gould's twenty-rater Niagara yesterday.

BROOKLYNS WIN AT HOME.

A Big Crowd at the Opening of the Season at Eastern Park.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 6.
Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg	8	2	.800
Cleveland	6	4	.600
Baltimore	4	3	.571
New-York	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	4	3	.571
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Boston	3	3	.500
Washington	3	3	.500
Chicago	4	5	.444
Louisville	3	6	.333
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

President Byrnes of the Brooklyn Baseball Club had many things to be thankful for yesterday. After the rain and disagreeable weather of the last few days, he had a first-class day for his opening game, his team played grand ball, there were 15,000 persons present shouting the praises of the players, and last, but not least, the team won the game when its stanchest admirers had almost given up hope.

It was an opening day long to be remembered. With the exception of one or two innings, the players of both nines put up strong ball in the field, the batting was sharp, the base running spirited, and every man played with a determination that was refreshing.

It was in the ninth inning that the Brooklyns distinguished themselves. With the score 6 to 5 against them, they went in and, by a vigorous use of their bats, changed defeat to victory, whereupon the pretty girls and their enthusiastic escorts cheered loud enough to be heard across Canarsie Bay.

Much of the credit of the victory is due to Lachance, who made two singles and a home run, and was instrumental in gaining 3 of Brooklyn's 7 runs. Gumbert pitched creditably, and with proper support in the sixth inning would have kept the Baltimores down to 5 runs.

The Brooklyns began the game in a most business-like manner. After Griffin had gone out, Lachance hit a ball on a line to left field, and it landed outside of the grounds for a home run. Daly hit for two bases, and came in on Burns's single. Baltimore, in the first half of the fifth inning, started to score runs. Jennings forced out Reitz, who had made a single. Robinson hit for two bags, got third on Hemming's out, and came in on a wild pitch. This made the scores even, but the Brooklyns again went to the fornt in their half of the inning. One run was scored on a base on balls and two hits.

It was in the sixth inning that the Orioles made their spurt. Kelly led off with a three-bagger, and, after Carey had gone out, Brodie tapped the sphere for two bases. Reitz was easily disposed of, and Jennings hit a hot grounder at Corcoran, which the latter fumbled, allowing Brodie to tally. Robinson also hit to Corcoran, and the ball passed out into centre field to be fumbled by Griffin, giving the batter two bases and sending in Jennings. Hemming's hit sent in Jennings, and the spectators breathed a sigh of relief when McGraw ended the inning, going out on a fly to Griffin.

With the score 6 to 3 against the Brooklyns, Daly in the sixth singled and Burns hit to right for three bases. The next batsman proved unequal to the task of sending home Burns. The seventh yielded another run. Griffin forced out, Gumbert, who had hit safely, was advanced on a passed ball and came home on Corcorans timely single.

Both sides failed to score in the eighth, and when the Brooklyns went to bat in the ninth, the figures were 6 to 5 against them. But fortune favored the boys across the Bridge. After Grim had flied out, Gumbert and Griffin made singles. As that juncture Lachance came to the rescue with a safe hit, sending in one run and advancing Griffin to third. Corcoran hit a slow grounder to Reitz, who could not get the ball to the plate in time to catch Griffin, and the game was won. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0	Griffin, cf.	2	1	2	0	1
Keeler, r.	0	1	2	1	0	Lachance, 1b.	1	3	3	0	0
Kelley, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	4	3
Carey, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1	Daly, 2b.	2	2	3	3	0
Brodie, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Burns, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Reitz, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	T'dway, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, ss.	2	0	2	2	0	Mulvey, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0
Robinson, c.	2	1	4	1	0	Grim, c.	0	1	6	2	1
Hemming, p.	0	2	0	4	0	Gumbert, p.	2	2	1	5	0
Total	6	7	*25	18	1	Total	7	13	27	18	6

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0—6
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 2—7

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Baltimore, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Hemming, 1; off Gumbert, 2. Struck out—By Hemming, 1; by Gumbert, 3. Home run—La Chance. Three-base hits—Kelley, Burns. Two-base hits—McGraw, Brodie, Robinson, Daly. Stolen bases—McGraw, (2,) Brodie, Griffin. Double plays—Mulvey, Daly, and La Chance. Hit by pitcher—McGraw, Carey. Wild pitch—Gumbert. Passed ball—Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Long and Murray. *One out in last inning.

AGAIN THE GIANTS WIN.

They Found No Difficulty in Whipping the Quakers.

After three unsuccessful efforts to measure bats, the New-Yorks and Philadelphias were favored with good weather yesterday, and the followers of the Giants had cause to rejoice. Manager Irwin's men were looked upon with fear and trembling by the local enthusiasts, but when the home team got a big lead in the early part of the game they smoked their cigars, leaned back in their seats, and watched the efforts of the Quakers with feelings of pleasure. In every respect it was a most enjoyable game—for the metropolitan cranks.

At no time after the third inning was the result in doubt. Rusie was in fine trim. He managed to keep the hits well scattered, and in the field he was given grand support. Tiernan and Hallman led in the batting, and the latter, with Stafford and Fuller, shared the fielding honors. At first base Doyle was kept busy all through the game. He made nineteen plays. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, ss.	3	1	2	6	1	Delh'ty, lf.	2	1	0	0	1
V'Haltr'n, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	2	3	4	7	1
Davis, 3b.	1	0	2	3	0	Ham'l'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	18	1	0	Clements, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	Buckley, c.	0	0	7	1	1
Stafford, 2b.	0	0	2	7	0	Cross, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Burk, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	T'om's'n, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	2	2	1	0	Sullivan, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Boyle, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
						Weyhing, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9	9	27	21	1	Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	4	9	24	11	3

New-York ..... 4 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 .—9
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—New-York, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 7; off Rusie, 3; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Weyhing, 3; by Rusie, 3; by Smith, 4. Stolen bases—Fuller, Van Haltren, Doyle, Farrell. Double plays—Stafford and Fuller; Stafford, Fuller, and Doyle; Buckley and Hallman. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpires—Mr. German and Mr. Reilly.

This morning the New-Yorks and their friends will go to Philadelphia and play the opening game there. Special cars have been chartered, and it is estimated that several hundred lovers of the game of this city will go over to witness the contest. The train will start from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 8 o'clock.

This afternoon the Brooklyns and Baltimores will again play at Eastern Park.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Base Hits—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Parrott and Merrit, Hart and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

St. Louis ..... 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Cleveland ..... 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—7

Base Hits—St. Louis, 16; Cleveland, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Ehret and Peitz; Young, Cuppy, and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Stage.

Princeton, 10; Lehigh, 1.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—Two passed balls by Catcher Williams in the first inning gave Lehigh her only run in the game between the Princeton 'Varsity and Lehigh here to-day. Lehigh's batters were able to get only two hits off the Princeton twirlers, one off Easton and one off Jayne. Princeton's batting was indifferent, but base running showed some improvement. Bradley's work both at the bat and in the field was the feature of the game. For Lehigh Lukens made a great catch of Brooks's liner to centre field. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	LEHIGH.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Payne, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Lukens, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ward, 2b.	1	0	1	7	1	Thom'n, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Bradley, rf.	1	2	2	1	0	Gannon, rf.	1	0	3	1	0
Altman, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Petriken, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Easton, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Senior, 1b.	0	1	7	0	1
Gunster, 3b.	2	0	1	2	0	Bowle, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Otto, 1b.	2	0	17	0	0	Goss, c.	0	0	8	2	3
Williams, c.	1	1	6	1	0	Whit'er, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Brooks, ss.	1	2	0	4	2	Nevins, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Jayne, p.	0	0	1	0	0						
						Total	1	2	24	8	6
Total	10	9	27	17	3						

Princeton ..... 7 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 .—10
Lehigh ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Princeton, 4. Two-base hits—Bradley, Altman. Passed balls—Williams, (2;) Goss, (3.) Double plays—Bradley to Otto; Goss to Senior. Bases on balls—By Easton, 2; by Nevins, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Otto. Struck out—By Easton, 4; by Jayne, 1; by Nevins, 7. Left on bases—Princeton, 7; Lehigh, 5. Stolen bases—Payne, (3;) Ward, Gunster, Otto, Brooks. Attendance, 800.

Pennsylvania, 12; Lafayette, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—For the second time this season, the University of Pennsylvania's nine to-day defeated Lafayette's team in a heavy-hitting game. Pennsylvania won by superior stick work. The score:

Pensylvania ..... 0 2 1 1 0 1 5 0 2—12
Lafayette ..... 4 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2—9

Hits—Pennsylvania, 13; Lafayette, 9. Errors—Pennsylvania, 5; Lafayette, 13. Batteries—Schoenhut and Renning; Clark and Barclay. Umpire—Mr. Gleason.

ROLLED IN HARD LUCK.

Salamanders Lose Two Games in Brooklyn Bowling Championships.

The Salamander bowlers rolled in hard luck, losing two games by small margins in the Brooklyn bowling championship tournament, decided at the Elephant Club Alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haller	2	6	2	168
Skeggs	2	3	5	140
Hasse	3	2	5	153
Batch	1	4	5	137
Bauer	1	7	2	169
Total	9	20	19	767

APOLLO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Keppler	1	6	3	153
Gahn	0	6	4	141
Brethauer	5	3	2	202
Menninger	4	4	2	191
Thyne	1	5	4	148
Total	11	24	15	835

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..67 127 204 271 369 455 529 604 690 767
Apollo 68 130 206 319 412 506 576 649 744 835

Average—Manhattan, 153 2-5; Apollo, 147. Scorers—James Bingenfeld and Ferd Osswald. Umpire—Charles H. Ebbets.

SECOND GAME.
SALAMANDER.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sorenson	1	6	3	158
Longheed	2	7	1	174
Schaefer	1	7	2	161
Carroon	1	8	1	172
Allen	3	3	4	153
Totals	8	31	11	823

MANHATTAN.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haller	2	4	4	151
Skeggs	1	6	3	160
Hasse	3	5	2	170
Batch	4	4	2	177
Bauer	4	4	2	179
Totals	14	23	13	837

FRAMES.

Salamander .78 163 255 341 426 503 594 668 749 823
Manhattan ..97 162 238 333 405 477 571 658 749 837

Average—Salamander, 164 3-5; Manhattan, 167 2-5. Scorers—Ferd. Osswald and Leonard Clark. Umpire—Charles H. Ebbets.

THIRD GAME.
APOLLO.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Keppler	2	3	5	150
Gahn	1	5	4	147
Brithauer	5	4	1	201
Menninger	3	3	2	204
Thyne	5	3	2	193
Total	18	18	14	895

SALAMANDER.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sorenson	6	3	1	207
Longheed	3	4	4	153
Schaefer	3	4	3	173
Carroon	2	5	3	161
Allen	4	3	3	184
Total	18	18	14	878

FRAMES.

Apollo 66 171 257 362 445 531 620 731 810 895
Salamander .87 184 269 347 434 510 624 712 795 878

Scorers—Leonard Clark and James Wingenfield. Average—Apollo, 179; Salamander, 175 3-5. Umpire—Charles H. Ebbets.

Juniors Were the Best Athletes.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 1.—The Spring meeting of the Williams College Athletic Association was held this afternoon. The junior class won the Hoyt Cup, getting 61 points; freshmen, 48; sophomores, 20; seniors, 5. All records were much poorer than the college records. The men showed that they were in poor condition, having been out on the track but a week. Results:

Half-mile Run—Buck, '96, 2:16 3-5.
120-Yard Hurdle—Putney, '96, 0:19 3-5.
Mile Run—Carr, '98, 5:06.
100-Yard Dash—Patterson, 0:11.
Mile Walk—Bliss, '97, 8:58.
440-Yard Dash—Buck, '96, 0:57.
220-Yard Hurdle—Putney, '96, 0:30 2-5.
220-Yard Dash—Patterson, '96, 0:23 4-5.
Running Broad Jump—Allen, '95, 19 feet 7½ inches.
Running High Jump—Hickey, '96, 5 feet 4 inches.
Throwing Hammer—Somoskeoy, '98, 64 feet 6 inches.
Shot Put—Knight, '96, 33 feet 8½ inches.

DRIVING HORSES IN DEMAND.

A Steady Market for Trotting-Bred Roadsters at Dahlman's.

The second combination sale of trotters by I. H. Dahlman was held yesterday and brought many buyers to the popular establishment on East Twenty-fourth Street. Over fifty lots, including several pairs, were consigned, and what with showing their styles and gait on the street and descanting on their merits of breeding and manners, it required nearly eight hours to clear up the day's business. William Fitch, the clever Canadian auctioneer, worked untiringly and secured very fair prices throughout.

The gem of the collection proved to be the gray gelding Max, with 2:20½ to his credit. After some lively competition the son of Pilot Medium went for $775 to a prominent local fancier, who preserved his incognito as "J. Williams." Monte Carlo, an upheaded, flashy bay gelding that had captured ribbons at the St. Louis and other big fairs in the Southwest, was close after the other trotter at $750.

Andrews D. McDonald, the Ohio dealer, sent some attractive pairs, and realized from $320 to $1,300 for them. Beauty and Wonder, a superb pair of roans, with black points, fetched the top figure of this consignment.

Following is a summary of the sale:

CONSIGNMENT OF H. B. CARROLL, LOUISIANA, MO.

Monte West, 2:25¾, br. g., 1882, by Westmont, dam untraced; B. Roller, New-York City $300
Creed, br. g., 1888, by Holstein-Alaska Packard, by Voluteer; J. L. Hines, Brooklyn.. 450
Gray John, 1889, by Almoneer, dam by Victor; Z. Womelsdorf, Pottsville, Penn..... 175
Byron E., br. g., 1889, by Santa-Claus-Rubey; W. Van Allen, Patchogue, L. I..... 250
E. J., ch. g., 1889, by Sea Foam, dam untraced; C. E. Platt, New-York City..... 275
Duke, b. g., 1889, breeding not given; William Leach, New-York City..... 185
Gelon, br. g., 1887, by Gambetta Wilkes-Miss Brewer, by Red Wilkes; Henry Acker, Brooklyn..... 250
Seal, br. g., 1890, and Topsy, br. m., 1889, both by Darwin, dam untraced; George F. Droste, New-York City..... 385
Vanteen, b. g., 1889, by Almont Wilkes-Catona, by Solicitor; A. D. Moulton, New-York City..... 225
Game Cock, b. g., 1889, breeding untraced; D. Pond, Tenafly, N. J..... 180
William B., b. g., 1888, by Montrose, Jr., dam by Black Squirrel; S. Klotz, Brooklyn 165
Senator, b. g., 1887, by Illinois Chief-Cora, by Camden Denmark; J. L. Hines, Brooklyn 245

CONSIGNMENT OF ANDREWS & McDONALD, GREENWICH, OHIO.

Beauty, rn. g., 1890, and Wonder, rn. g., 1890, both by Mohawk, dams by Blue Bell; H. T. De La Motta, Brooklyn..... $1,300
Comadre, b. g., 1890, and Majesty, b. g., 1889, both by Prince Charles, dam a Cleveland bay mare; F. Winters, New-York City 320
Morris, ch. g., 1889, and Frank, ch. g., 1890, breeding not given; J. B. Wolf, New-York City..... 600
Prince, b. g., 1891, and Spirit, b. g., 1890, both by Tom (Cleveland bay,) dam untraced; Joseph Ruhl, New-York City..... 325
Justin, br. g., 1890, and Homer, br. g., 1889, breeding not given; William Leach, New-York City..... 500
Walter, b. g., 1890, and Gordon, b. g., 1889, breeding not given; B. Mace, New-York City..... 500
Ambrose, br. g., 1890, and Washington, br. g., 1889, both by Joe Hooker, dam untraced; W. Bishop, New-York City..... 625

CONSIGNMENT OF H. H. LONGSTREET, MATAWAN, N. J.

Tony, b. g., 1890, by Antonio, dam untraced; K. Fisher, New-York City..... $490
Charley G., b. g., 1887, by Ensign-Flora, untraced; K. Fisher, New-York City..... 515
Sir Matthew, br. g., 1891, by Madison Wilkes, dam by Happy Medium; W. L. Lewis, New-York City..... 145

CONSIGNMENT OF J. C. HORNE, WATERVILLE, ME.

Emma Staunton, br. m., 1886, by Almont Wilkes-Queen of Scots, by Winfield Scott; Dr. Hodgson, New-York City..... $230
J. C. Walker, b. g., 1889, by Greenbacks, dam by Magna Charta; F. Winters..... 370
Lady Advocate, blk. m., 1889, by Judge Advocate, dam by Winthrop Morrell; L. S. Wallace, New-York City..... 170
Clarence, ch. g., 1888, by Somerset Koumn, dam by the Drew Horse; K. Fisher..... 215

CONSIGNMENT OF J. N. WILSON, UNION CITY, MICH.

Max, 2:20¼, g. g., 1887, by Pilot Medium-Kit Reese, by Billy D.; J. Williams, New-York City $775
Duke, ch. g., 1890, and Colonel, ch. g., 1889, both by Wax Light, dam by Post Boy; Frank W. Kelly, New-York City..... 455
Princess, ch. m., 1890, and Queen, ch. m., 1889, both by Wax Light, dam by Post Boy; W. Kelly..... 425
John Eddy, b. g., 1889, by Jerome, dam dam by Bamfort Morgan; V. A. Page, Birmingham, Conn..... 280
Day Bell, ch. g., 1886, and Mate, b. g., by Jack Barrer; M. W. Menendez, New-York City..... 320
General, b. g., 1889, and Mate, b. g., 1888, by R. L. B., (Cleveland Boy,) dam untraced; F. Winters..... 375
Clinker, ch. g., 1889, by Scott's Hiataga, dam by Dave Hill; L. H. Smith, New-York City..... 175
Bueno, b. g., 1888, by Brown Wilkes, dam by Harold; George M. Olmstead, New-York City..... 175
Big Bone, ch. g., 1890, by Commander, dam by Sam Robinson; S. Hennessey, New-York City..... 275
Joe Morrison, b. g., 1889, by Alcy Wilkes, dam by Masterlode; M. T. Connolly, New-York City..... 235
Bangs, br. g., 1890, by Medonas, dam by Kentucky Belmont; M. Koehler, New-York City..... 300
Robin, b. g., 1890, and Harry, b. g., 1889, both by Cassidy, dam by Dominion Boy; Hogan & Co., New-York City..... 580

CONSIGNMENT OF J. A. BRIDGES, FLORA, IND.

Monte Carlo, b. g., 1889, by Cutler, dam by Old Cutler; A. Anderson, New-York City..... $750
Hope, b. m., 1890, and Hopeful, b. m., 1889, both by Peeler, Jr., dam by Dr. Herr; P. Koehler, New-York City..... 330
Jack, gr. g., 1890, by Guy K., dam by Captain Walker; F. S. Chambers, New-York City..... 165
Dick Red, ch. g., 1890, by Stewart Mack, dam untraced; C. Gabelhouse, New-York City..... 150
Cabe, b. g., 1889, and Joe, b. g., 1889, by Dr. Herr, dams untraced; S. Y. St. John, New-York City..... 375
Daisy, gr. m., 1890, by Billy C., dam by Tom Hal; H. A. Hoffman, Red Hook, N. Y..... 140
Patoska, blk. g., 1889, by Patoska Boy, dam untraced; V. A. Page, Birmingham, Conn..... 200
J. W., b. g., 1890, by Duluth II., dam by Vindetter; P. Hexamer, Hoboken, N. J. 150
Mary J., gr. m., 1889, by Brockton, dam by Lexington, Jr.; F. H. Meyor, New-York City 150

CONSIGNMENT OF GEORGE J. HARLEY, GREAT NECK, L. I.

Electrione, blk. g., 1891, by Electrician-Mattione, by Alcyone; M. McDonald, New-York City..... $165
Bay Bob, b. g., 1886, by Robert Bonner, Jr., dam untraced; R. Genuine, New-York City 185
Chestnut, ch. g., 1888, breeding not given; M. McDonald 150

PLEASED WITH ENGLISH RACING

Messrs. Dwyer and Croker Say They Are Treated with Much Hospitality.

LONDON, May 1.—In an interview with a representative of the United Press at Newmarket to-day Mr. Richard Croker and Mr. M. F. Dwyer expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their reception by English sportsmen. They had been treated, they said, with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

Messrs. Croker and Dwyer have been made honorary members of all the leading sporting clubs, and have been proposed and introduced at Tattersalls by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. They seem to be on terms of intimacy with the most prominent turf and club men, as well as with the "shorts" in the paddock. Both expressed their liking for English racing methods, and declared that they had been treated with particular fairness. They scratched some of their horses yesterday and to-day because they believed they were overweighted. This, however, they think was perfectly right, as the qualities of the horses were unknown, and the only way to find out their capacity was to handicap them as was done.

Mr. Croker said: "Stonemell was overweighted in the rain, and you can say that if tomorrow's entries are run their weights will not be known in advance. Montauk is entered in the two-year-old race, but it is not likely that he will run; as he is still stiff in the knees." Mr. Croker said that he certainly had not expected the enthusiastic acknowledgment of the victories of Eau de Gallie and Banquet. He did not wish to speak of the betting, but he would say that he had not yet adopted the English method of backing horses. In the large cities outside of England he had hitherto done what little betting he did in the betting ring.

"Willie" Simms is greatly pleased with his treatment and experience.

Mr. Dwyer speaks very highly of the English jockeys. It is unusual in England to administer a pipe opener or a mouth rinse before a race, and Mr. Dwyer expressed his surprise that horse owners did not adopt those practices. Mr. Croker will start shortly for Dublin, near which place he intends to start a small stud farm. To this farm he will send Dobbins and two brood mares, with the purpose of raising a colt in Ireland.

All the American horses are in good shape.

Kirkconnel's 2,000 Guineas.

LONDON, May 1.—At Newmarket to-day the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, for three-year-olds, was won by Mr. William Cooper's Kirkconnel. Mr. Houldsworth's Laveno was second, and Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto third.

Kirkconnel won easily by two lengths, doing the mile and eleven yards in the fast time of 1:42 2-5. The Lombard was fourth.

The other starters were Mr. H. McCalmont's Raconteur and The Lombard, Mr. A. W. Cox's Speedwell, Mr. W. M. Clarke's Fossicker, and Mr. R. H. Combe's Tithonus. The betting was 10 to 1 against Kirkconnel, 12 to 1 against Laveno, 5 to 1 against Sir Visto, 6 to 5 against Raconteur, 9 to 2 against Speedwell, 25 to 1 against The Lombard, 33 to 1 against Fossicker, and 50 to 1 against Tithonus.

The selling plate of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, the winner to be sold for 200 sovereigns, was won by Baron de Hirsch's Pakington, 8 stone 12 pounds. Mr. Sadler's Cordovan, 8 stone 12 pounds, was second, and Mr. Foxhall Keene's Innerdale filly, 8 stone 9 pounds, third. Eight horses ran. The betting was 6 to 4 against Pakington, 8 to 1 against Cordovan, and 10 to 1 against the Innerdale filly.

The entries of Messrs. Dwyer and Croker were scratched because the weights were not satisfactory.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ornus, 107 pounds, (Scott,) 8 to 5, won; Lady Adams, 107, (Keefe,) 5 to 1, second; Toloso, 107, (Nacey,) 20 to 1, third. Bonnville, Eno, Mosholua, Prince Otto, and Lady May also ran. Time—1:08.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile; maiden two-year-olds. Old Age, 105 pounds, (Lynch,) 4 to 5, won; Charma, 105, (Welch,) 9 to 2, second; Lon Jones, 109, (Reiff,) 15 to 1, third. Tyvana, Rhodendron, Sea Gull, Lady Greenway, Tonemaugh and Miss Bowser also ran. Time—0:52½.

THIRD RACE.—Analostan Stakes; three-year-olds. One mile; $1,000. Owlet, 110 pounds, (Littlefield,) 1 to 4, won; Golden Gate, 115, (Sheedy,) 40 to 1, second; Sir Dixon, Jr., 115, (Reiff,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:45¾.

FOURTH RACE.—

RED WAS THEIR COLOR

May-Day Parade of Local Labor Organizations.

FEW AMERICAN FLAGS WERE SEEN

Great Demonstration of the Working Men and Women of the City—10,000 People Assemble in Union Square.

Red was the prevailing color and the "Marseillaise" the predominant air at the demonstration in Union Square last night, in honor of May Day, under the auspices of the Central Labor Federation and District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor.

The men and women who marched in the procession wore red badges, the officers of the various trades unions which took part in the demonstration wore red sashes, and the distinctive banners carried by the different organizations were all of red silk. In the large procession it was noticed that only a few of the organizations carried United States flags.

Grouped on the stand at the north end of Union Square, from which the principal speeches were made, were a number of handsome banners of the labor organizations which formed the component parts of the procession. There were ten red banners and only two American flags.

The procession and the subsequent meeting in Union Square were much larger than those of Socialistic celebrations in former years. It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 men and women marched in the five divisions which formed the procession. Four of the divisions made a circuitous march through the streets on the east side of the city and then proceeded to Union Square. The fifth division formed at Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue and marched to Union Square.

The procession from the east side, which was headed by the New-York section of the Socialistic-Labor Party, reached Union Square at 8:15 o'clock in the evening, and from that time until nearly 9 o'clock the organizations composing the parade marched and counter-marched at the north end of the square. Nearly all the paraders carried torches, and there were many illuminated transparencies bearing labor texts in English, German, and Hebrew.

Conspicuous in the procession was a delegation of 300 young women of the Working Women's Society, all wearing red silk sashes. They were headed by Miss Dora Greenberg, the President of the society, and Miss Rebecca Wilderman, who carried the society's banner.

"The Triangle, a new secret society of workingmen, made its first parade last night. This society is growing in strength, and is said to be exerting a powerful influence for peace and unity in the ranks of labor. The United Hebrew Trades were headed by fifty members of the Mineral and Soda Water Makers' Union on horseback, wearing white jackets and red sashes.

When Lucian Sanial called the meeting to order the plaza on the north end of Union Square was densely packed with people. There were probably 10,000 people in front of the speaker's stand. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Sanial called for three cheers for "International Socialism." The cheers were given with a will.

Brief addresses were made by Mr. Savial, Howard Balkom, Isaac Bennett, and H. B. Salisbury.

Speaking of the course of the workingmen at the last election, Mr. Balkom said: "You were all mesmerized or hypnotized into voting for reform, and to get rid of Tammany Hall. You were told that everything would be well if Tammany Hall was dethroned Now, what is the result? I have failed to notice a single measure introduced in the Legislature in the interest of labor, organized or unorganized. You have got rid of Boss Croker, and you have installed Boss Platt. [Hisses.]

"Wages have not gone up, but rents have. Before you go to the polls next time take down the motto, 'God Bless Our Home,' and put in its place 'God Bless Our Landlord's Home.'"

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That in full sympathy and fellowship with the millions of disinherited and oppressed toilers, who, to-day, throughout the world, march unitedly under the banner of international Socialism, we, working men and women of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, hereby pledge our means and our lives to the abolition of wage slavery, and to the substitution of the co-operative Commonwealth for the present odious system of class robbery and despotism.

Speeches in English, German, and Hebrew were also made from trucks in different parts of the square.

DIED IN THE COURT ROOM

Ellen Sullivan Overcome After Having Signed a Complaint Against Her Son Who Was Intemperate.

John Sullivan, who is thirty-one years old, had been on a protracted spree. His mother, Ellen Sullivan, had a talk with him yesterday morning, and he said he would like to stop drinking, but could not so long as he was in the city.

The mother suggested that if he went to the Island for a month he would have to stop, and the change would benefit him. He agreed to this, and went with her to the Charles Street Police Station, where the matter was explained to the Sergeant. A policeman was sent with them to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they arrived about noon.

Mrs. Sullivan was weeping bitterly, and when Clerk Anthus asked her to sign her complain she said she could not do it.

"Johnnie has always been such a good boy," she sobbed, "that I can't bear to send him up. Perhaps he will be good if I let him go this time."

Mrs Sullivan hesitated for several minutes, and then she said that for John's sake she thought she ought to have him sent to the Island. She signed the complaint with a trembling hand, and Sullivan was placed before Judge Ford. Sullivan tottered across the court room toward the witness stand. As she was about to ascend the steps she looked at her son, and broke down completely.

"I can't do it, Johnnie," she cried. "I can't do it. It's breaking my heart to send you away."

Mrs. Sullivan turned about, and suddenly, with a moan, fell headlong upon the floor.

A policeman ran to her side and raised her up, and an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was called. Dr. F. F. Clark said he could do nothing. The woman was dead.

Sullivan was grief stricken over his mother's death. Justice Taintor discharged him, and he took the body home. Mrs. Sullivan was sixty-one years old. She was a widow, and lived at 84 Horatio Street.

Nearly Lost Their Trunk.

Miss E. L. Robinson of Elizabeth, N. J., and a friend drove down to the American Line pier shortly before the steamer Westernland sailed for Europe yesterday and went on board to bid some friends goodby. Thinking that they were passengers, a pier attendant took a trunk that was on the box of their carriage and carried it on board.

The two ladies waved farewell to their friends, and did not miss the trunk until the Westernland was on her way down the bay. When they explained to Mr. Wright, one of the members of the American Line, that their new dresses were in the trunk, he sent a tug after the steamer to get the trunk.

A Twelve-Year-Old Murderer.

YORKVILLE, S. C., May 1.—John Newton (colored) was killed near Yorkville last night by Frank Moore, his twelve-year-old stepson. The boy gave himself up, alleging that he killed Newton in self-defense, or while protecting his mother. His weapon was a rock. The Coroner's Jury held Newton's wife and another woman as accessories.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Boston, Mass., May 1.—A meeting of shoe manufacturers was held this afternoon at the United States Hotel. It was voted to raise the prices on all shoes from 10 to 25 cents a pair. This rise in prices is forced upon the manufacturers by the advance in hides.

El Paso, Texas, May 1.—Thomas Brown, the city jailer, attempted this morning to mount a moving hook and ladder truck. He fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed. He came here from Baltimore.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 1.—The Appalachian Bank, at Big Stone Gap, Va., has closed its doors. It was organized five years ago, with $50,000 capital. Assets and liabilities are not given, but it is said that all claims will be paid in full.

GIBBS CLUBMEN IN TROUBLE

Saloon Keeper Says He Was Assaulted—The Club Men Discharged and Now Threaten Suit.

A bloody shirt, a black eye, and a broken nose figured in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, together with a number of members of Fred Gibbs's Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Club, thre of whom had been arrested the night before in the rooms, at 241 West Twenty-third Street.

The clubmen declared that their arrest was an outrage, and they said that Acting Captain Lynch of the West Twenty-second Street Police Station should answer for it before the Police Board.

The bloody shirt and broken nose belonged to Charles J. Loeb, a bartender in Jacob Appel's Summer garden, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The shirt was an elaborate Sunday-best, with a pretty frill running down the centre of the bosom. The black eye belonged exclusively to Mr. Appel, who got very indignant when told by a facetious prisoner that he ought to treasure it as the apple of his eye. The pun did not strike him half as forcibly as somebody's fist did on Sunday evening.

The prisoners were William Larkin, fifty years old, of 167 Eighth Avenue, and William Anderson, thirty-one years old, of 321 West Twenty-fifth Street. Edward Troller, twenty-five years old, of 329 West Twenty-third Street, had been arrested, but discharged by Capt. Lynch. Nearly all the members of the club were present as witnesses and spectators.

The prisoners had been arrested by Detective Frank Rohrig, who entered the clubhouse about 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. When they asked him for his warrants, he merely said that Appel accused them of assaulting him on Sunday night. They went to the police station under protest, and Messrs. Larkin and Anderson were released under bonds. Mr. Troller was discharged because Appel could not swear that he had committed the alleged assault.

Mr. Appel was much excited when he tried to explain to the Judge the circumstances of the assault. He became tangled in his English, and his memory of the assault was very imperfect.

"Three men," he said, "wanted to get into my saloon at 11 o'clock Sunday night, and my boy refused to admit them. They kicked him, and then my bartender, Loeb, ran to his assistance. They struck Loeb's nose, breaking it, and ruining his shirt front, and then they gave me this black eye."

But Appel said that neither of the prisoners committed the alleged assault.

"The men who struck us ran away," he said. "Anderson told him to 'git,' and he 'got.'"

Appel also accused Mr. Anderson of representing himself as a policeman. Appel offered him $5 for his name, but Anderson told him the information was worth more than $25.

Appel said he then called Policeman Madden, who asked him if he wanted the men arrested. Madden, he said, told him he could get them at any time.

Both prisoners denied Appel's charge. They declared that on Sunday evening they saw him beating a young man on the head with a billy, and they told the fellow that if he would make a complaint against Appel they would appear as witnesses for him. Their statements were borne out by the testimony of others, and, as Appel could not say that either of them assaulted him, Justice Taintor discharged them.

Messrs. Anderson and Larkin went to Police Headquarters and entered complaints against Capt. Lynch. They say they will sue him and Appel for damages, and, if they win, they will devote the money to the uses of the club.

JERSEY CATTLE CLUB'S MEETING

E. A. DARLING AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Oil Test for Measuring the Butter-Producing Powers of Cows Not Adopted.

The Jersey cow remained the topic of conversation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

The morning trains brought to the city many more members of the American Jersey Cattle Club from various parts of the United States.

What the breeders of fancy cattle were most interested in yesterday was the advisability of adopting a new test to determine accurately the butter-producing powers of cows.

Among those who took a great deal of interest in the meeting were Judge A. P. Foster, one of the most prominent cattle breeders in Minnesota; J. J. Richardson, Iowa member of the Democratic National Committee; D. F. Appleton, President of the Waltham Watch Company; R. A. Sibley of Rochester; Col. H. A. Huntington of Nashville, Tenn., and Valancez E. Fuller, Superintendent of the Jersey herd at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Jersey cows have very fancy names. One could overhear, before the meeting was opened, such names as Brown Bessie, Grace Pansy, Ida Marigold, and Merry Maiden, which are held by distinguished cows of the Jersey breed.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock in the morning by E. A. Darling, President of the club. Between fifty and sixty members were present.

The election of officers passed off quietly. E. A. Darling was re-elected President, and W. W. Law was elected Treasurer. A. F. Platter of Texas, H. C. Taylor of Wisconsin, Charles Miller of Pennsylvania, and W. R. Weed of New-York were elected to the Board of Directors. At an executive session of the Directors, held late in the afternoon, John J. Hemingway of New-Jersey was re-elected Secretary. Samuel M. Moran was elected Vice President.

President Darling's annual report showed that there has been within the past year a considerable increase in the business of the club. The full number of Jersey cattle registered last year was 12,817, an increase of 640 head over the year preceding. The number of animals sold and transferred on the books were 15,554, an increase of 1,000 head over the year before. The total receipts of the club during the year were $52,000, against $30,000 the year before.

President Darling called attention to the fact that a number of State organizations of Jersey cattle breeders had been formed through the efforts of the committee appointed to encourage such organizations. The total number of Jersey cattle registered with the club is 144,800. The club during the year paid off a mortgage of $14,000 on its premises, 8 West Seventeenth Street.

In order that the pedigrees of the aristocratic Jerseys may be preserved safe from fire, fire-proof vaults are to be built at the offices of the club. American citizens can get along very well without a long genealogical record, but the Jerseys have to have all their family records intact, going back to their ancestors in the Island of Jersey. The Jersey cow that has not a record showing her blue blood may make a great deal of butter, but she cannot hope to be admitted to the exclusive set.

The American Jersey Cattle Club includes a great many persons who raise fancy stock as an avocation, but with most members of the club it is made a paying vocation.

It was at the afternoon session that the proposition to publish in the club's books the oil test for determining the butter-producing powers of cows was discussed. The measure was defeated.

The old-fashioned test was by weighing the butter. Some members of the club maintained that a method so commonplace was not in keeping with the high standing of Jerseys. They would have the butter-producing power measured by determining the amount of oil in the milk. Weighing the butter, they said, was not always accurate, as the full amount of butter might not be extracted from the milk.

The meeting was adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The Executive Committee of the club will meet in June to complete some important measures introduced at this meeting.

Mr. Richardson of Iowa said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Iowa is now one of the leading butter-producing States of this country, and therefore Jerseys are held in high esteem there. Of course, the day of fabulous prices for Jerseys is gone by. Yet only last year I sold the son of Brown Bessie, now owned by C. I. Hood of Lowell, Mass., for $2,000. That is a pretty fair price. Of course, good animals can be purchased for from $100 up."

One of the finest herds in America is owned by C. I. Hood. It embraces 250 head and includes many of the prize winners at the Columbian Exposition. There are several large herds in the vicinity of New-York.

A Woman Accused of Bigamy.

Susan A. Folk was arrested at 47 Marion Street, Brooklyn, last night on a bench warrant issued by Justice Hudspeth of Jersey City, on complaint of James Morse, who charges her with bigamy.

She was Morse's wife, and they separated. It is alleged that she was married in Brooklyn seven years ago to a son of the late Police Captain William Folk.

MODERN WAYS OF MOVING

Disappearance of the Ancient Horrors of the May Transit.

HOUSEWIVES NOW RELIEVED OF CARE

The Van Companies Have Taken Many Burdens from Their Shoulders—The Deadly Trolley Driving People from Brooklyn.

The season for the walking of the May Day joke ghost has arrived. It is only a flimsy apology of a spectre now, and its paths are devious and uncertain, but it still appears.

The May Day of the present is a sad parody upon the May Day of the past. It seems, according to the general knowledge of the present inhabitants of at least this part of the globe, to have passed through the romantic and the humorous stages and to have reached the present up-to-date businesslike stage.

Memory clings fondly to the old pictures of May poles, around which fair damsels in billowy gowns gamboled with equally attractive swains. That, with May queens and garlands of flowers, was the age of romance.

It was a long jump to the more modern nomadic age, when hearts were broken with household treasures, and flew out at the window, as the moving fiend and his furniture wreckers came in at the door. That was a sad time for the people, but there was great fun for the comic papers. The ghosts of those jokes about moving day linger yet, but they have no permanent abiding place.

May Day is still the great day for the annual flitting, but moving has been reduced to a science, and most of its old horrors have disappeared.

My lady may leave her old habitation in the morning as if for an ordinary shopping tour, and on going to the new abode in the evening, find chattels all in place, the chairs, tables, and so forth with a full complement of arms, legs, &c.

The big transfer van companies of large cities are now conducted on the most systematic business principles, and absolutely guarantee their patrons against loss. It is therefore an object with them to prevent damage to the goods in their charge. When the goods of a large establishment are to be moved, the whole contract is frequently given to the van company.

The company sends professional packers to the house, and the glass and china are carefully placed in excelsior and the furniture in burlaps. The big vans are all padded, a foreman is in charge of the men, and the work is done systematically and with as little handling as possible.

The van company gives out the contract of moving the piano to a piano company, which supplies men who understand the business of moving such instruments without damage. The cost for moving a piano varies from $3 to $10. The latter price meaning a long trip to a suburb; the intermediate prices are because of various difficulties as to egress and ingress.

Within the last three or four years an innovation has been made in moving. Each large van company employs a cabinet maker as one of its regular men, and any damage to furniture he repairs immediately.

Just at this time moving is more expensive than at any other time of the year. The regular price for one large vanload is $8, but from about the last week in April through the second in May $12 a vanload is charged. Half or quarter loads are charged for at the same rate, a truck or single-horse wagon taking the smaller quantities. The economical housewife can be moved at a lower rate than this by employing the expressman at the corner. The expressman is himself often a nomad, and he is found here, there, and everywhere, but he takes no responsibilities, and the housewife who trusts to him does so at her own risk.

New-Yorkers are in a hurry this year, the managers of the van companies say. Every one is trying to move at once, and the season is what is called short and quick About the same number of people are making a transit as last year.

This is not the case in Brooklyn. Not so many people are moving now as there were last year, but a large number of the movers are turning their faces toward New-York.

The deadly trolley is decreasing the population of Brooklyn in more ways than one.

"There is no doubt," said one of the men at Wissner's piano store on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, "that the frightful trolley accidents in Brooklyn are frightening a great many people out of the city, and the same thing prevents New-York people from coming to Brooklyn."

That many more people are moving from Brooklyn to New-York and fewer from New-York to Brooklyn than has been usual heretofore, is asserted by managers of two large van companies having offices opposite each other on Joralmon Street, those of Belford and O'Reilly.

Fewer people are changing their residences within the city than in years past, the van companies state, giving as a reason the great lowering of rents. There are many vacant houses, however, and a larger number of people have put their goods in storage than is usual at this season of the year.

There is one feature which at one time seemed to be a part of Brooklyn's landscape that is missing now. Once upon a time the City Hall might have been taken for a big modern stone circus building, surrounded by its show teams. Great moving vans, with wonderful, gorgeous coloring, entirely surrounded the building and its small park. The flowers around the fountain were entirely outdone by the mammoth and gorgeous botanical specimens on the vans.

But the vans have vanished now, and left in their place only two solitary sandwich men, representatives of rival companies, who pace with measured steps along the old stand, each with two vans pictured upon his canvas outer garment.

The educational value of the real vans is not sufficiently appreciated. The past history of the country might be read from a collection of them, the whole thing portrayed in colors of superlative brilliance. The impressive form of the Father of his Country is brought out in different scenes with striking effect. The first landing of Columbus on American shores is also a favorite subject, country seats and villas are springing up at regular intervals in the foreground. The discoverers are effectively grouped, and Indian pigmies are peeping out at one side. The most interesting of these Indians, a fierce but tiny fellow, in feathers and with a tomahawk, lies upon the ground. Whether he is listening for the footsteps of the strangers, who are within arm's reach of him, or is overcome by their superiority, it is impossible to tell, the pictures not being improved with explanatory sentences.

A parade of all the companies just before May day would be a great educational show, almost as good as a circus.

One of Napoleon's Campaigners.

From The London Daily News.

Another of Napoleon Bonaparte's Russian campaigners, a survivor of the battle of Borodino, has been found. His name, says our Paris correspondent, is Victor Baillot, and he is a native of Percey in the Yonne, where he was born on April 9, 1793. He was one of those youths who were conscribed for the second levee of troops in 1812, and served in the One Hundred and Fifth of the line under Davoust. Balliot was first sent abroad for the Russian campaign, and got safe and sound to Brussels after the break-up of the French Army after the burning of Moscow. On arriving in the city, which was a French prefecture, and the rallying centre for the Davoust Corps, he learned that Napoleon had just abdicated. The One Hundred and Fifth was sent back to France. Being composed chiefly of raw youths, who had no enthusiasm for the Emperor, it was kept near the Tuilleries, where Louis XVIII. was residing. When Napoleon escaped from Elba, and ordered the campaign in Belgium, the One Hundred and Fifth was dispatched there. It fought at Waterloo, where Baillot was taken prisoner. He was sent to Plymouth, and released in 1816. On joining the Depot, he was turned away as dying of phthisis. He was also suffering from a sabre wound on the forehead, which the doctors pronounced incurable. As his term of service was so short, he was not given any pension, and he has since lived as a laborer, and on a very small patrimony. Steps have been taken to secure for him a Government allowance. As the late Emperor did not like to be reminded either of the disaster of Russia or the defeat of Waterloo, Baillot could never during the Empire get the civil or military authorities of the Yonne to take up his claim to the gratitude of his country.

MAY STARTS RIGHT MERRILY

Floods of Sunshine in the store, even if the clouds are dark outside. Scarcely a counter but is smiling in the light of the new month and in the rosy hued forecast of June.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

A storeful of tempting lots all the time. These extra specials are but incidents.

On sale at 3 P. M.
Two styles of fine embroidered Corset Covers, low square neck, handsomely trimmed with pretty guipure embroideries, trimmed sleeves, flat felled, pearl buttons, 32 to 42 in., **65c**; the $1.25 kind.
On sale at 4 P. M.
250 good Muslin Drawers with ruffle of embroidery and pleats, **25c**; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.

FOR THE CHILDREN
Infants' gingham Short Dresses, yoke with 2 ruffles of embroidery over shoulders, large sleeves, pink and blue checks, 1 to 3 years, **50c.**
Figured lawn Short Dresses, 2 lace insertions on waist, pink and blue designs, 4, 6, and 8 years, **$1.**
Infants' mull Sun Bonnets, rows of cording, neat embroidered edge, **95c.**
Chambray Hats, shirred brim, finished with large bow of material on top, lace edge, blue and pink, **$1.25.**
Infants' Feeders, pure linen, hemstitched, extra large, imported to sell at 75c, now **25c.**

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

THAT CAPE CARNIVAL

Nothing like it for years, the dealers say. No wonder, conditions haven't been so ripe—makers overloaded, retailers overstocked—except one.

Scarcely a day that one or more manufacturer does not beg us to buy Capes, almost at our own prices.

We pick from the fattest lots just the pieces we prefer. With results like these.

Three extra high grade lots at low grade prices, corded moire and satin Capes, richly trimmed with chiffon lace, **$25**; originally $60.
A few very handsome imported Capes, and proper prices, for any one of them would be $125; your choice at **$50.**
A lot of fine embroidered sample Capes in satin and velvet, handsomely jetted and trimmed with lace or chiffon, **$25** and **$30**; worth $65 to $150.

Second Floor, Broadway.

UMBRELLAS

Odd silk Umbrellas, twilled union silk, very choice, with all sorts of handles, gold, silver, and hardwood, made in the best possible manner, formerly $4 and $5, at **$1.95.**

Broadway.

IN THE SHOE STORE

Lifting the level all the time, getting nearer and nearer to what a Shoe store ought to be. The things we have are right enough—in most respects, right enough in prices, sure.

Women's Kid Button and Lace Shoes, chrome kid with patent leather tips, smooth, flexible welted soles, $2.50 kind at **$1.60.**
Women's genuine hand-sewed low Shoes, tan or black kid, tipped or plain narrow and broad toes, all sizes, **$2.**
Bicycle Leggings, best kinds, **65c** to **$2.** All equally well cut and finished.
Women's Overgaiters. Maker's overconfidence in colored spats lets us give $1.25 qualities at **48c** pair; tan, slate, pearl, brown, blue, green, and black.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

MARSHMALLOWS 18c

40c kind in 1 lb. boxes.

Basement.

DRESS LININGS

Like getting wheat under the market to find Dress Linings at reduced prices.

Especially spick and span, brand new, up to date Dress Linings.

Here they are, though, choicest of the choice, and priced so low because we took so many just at the right time.

They have special space.

Moire Taffeta, the newest skirt lining, 36 in., black and colors, at **14c** yd.
Very fine Watered Percaline, 36 in., black and colors, at **14c** yd.
Best imitation Hair Cloth, imported, hard to tell it from the real, at **18c** yd.
English Moreen Skirting, so much in vogue this season, 25 in., black, **40c** yd.; colors, **45c** yd. Very fine, 38 in., black, **55c** yd.; colors, **60c** yd.; 32 in., striped, very new, **50c** yd.
The assortment of French and English Real Hair Cloth is the most complete we know of in the city.

Near Rotunda.

3 DRESS GOODS THOUGHTS

that show how easy it is to save—if you know where to go.

At **75c** the yd.
1500 yds. black Crepon in silk-and-wool, mohair-and-silk, worsted-and-silk, 44 in.; this season's $1.25 to $1.75 kinds.
At **47c** the yd.
54 in. navy Storm Serge, made to sell at three times the price.
At **12 1-2c** the yd.
29 in. imported Plisse, choicest Spring shadings; 25c grade.

In and near Rotunda.

FURS STORED

When you are ready to put the Furs away say the word and we'll get them and keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind and hand them back when the cold days come again.

If there is redyeing or remaking to do—styles to change or new shapes to form—there is money saved for you by having the work done now.

A postal request is enough.

Second Floor.

ART EMBROIDERY

Don't fail to see those all-silk Mantle Drapes, full length, beautifully embroidered in gold, at **$1.50**—less than the cost of the silk.

The Japanese Draperies, decorated in gold, beautiful effects, useful for all sorts of decoration, are **15c** yd.

Cushions and Sofa Pillows, silk covered, and covered with fancy material, **$1** each.

It's a new department, but it will delight every woman of taste.

Broadway.

ENGLISH LACE NETS

are very fashionable for women's waists. In ficelle color, 27 in., newest designs, borderie anglaise effects, **45c** yd.

Broadway.

DRESDEN RIBBONS

in all the light shades, that are so very scarce. Good 50c value at **25c** yd.

Tenth Street.

SOAPS, 3 CAKES FOR 10c

Finely perfumed Toilet Soaps that will compare with the 40 and 50c imported Soaps.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. — **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** — BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co.

TO BE A MODEL ROOF GARDEN

The Summer Entertainment That Will Be Given at Koster & Bial's.

Koster & Bial's big music hall, in West Thirty-fourth Street, is to be closed during the months of June, July, and August, but the entertainment in the roof garden of the house will be of as elaborate a character as that ordinarily given in the auditorium. Extensive alterations are now being made in the roof garden, which will be opened to the public on Monday evening, June 10, and when these changes are completed Manager Cline says that New-York will have the model roof garden of the world. The entire vaudeville bill, as now presented in the music hall, will be transferred to the roof, and frequent novelties will be added to the performance, as during the Winter season.

A new stage is being constructed, which is to be furnished with mirrors and prismatic lights, and modeled after the one now in use at Les Ambassadeurs, in Paris. In the centre of the garden will be 800 orchestra chairs, and, running parallel to the parapet on either side from the stage to the rear of the garden, will be thirty-four private boxes. A new promenade is being built twenty feet above the floor of the garden, with a capacity for accommodating about 800 persons. When the work is complete the roof of the music hall will be transformed into a beautiful open-air theatre, which patrons may enjoy a fine vaudeville performance, with whatever stray breezes may be floating over Manhattan Island.

The performance will be given on the roof on every fair evening during the Summer months. On rainy nights the music hall will be thrown open at the same scale of popular prices which will prevail on the roof.

NEW COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING OPENED

No Formalities Beyond an Address by President Charles M. Bull.

There were no formalities in the opening of the new Coffee Exchange Building yesterday, except a speech of welcome by President Charles M. Bull.

His remarks were confined to a narration of the circumstances leading to the construction of the building. The Exchange had bought the land for $230,000, by resolution adopted March 27, 1889. In October of the same year, plans for a building were accepted, but in January, 1890, the Exchange rejected the report of the Building Committee. The subject had been revived after about three years, when another Building Committee was appointed, consisting of John E. Scott, Francis B. Arnold, Henry N. Banks, Edwin A. Peck, and James N. Jarvie. This committee presented a report in January, 1894. The Exchange ratified it, and construction began May 1, 1894.

The building has already been described and shown by an illustration in The New-York Times. It adjoins the Cotton Exchange, on the Beaver Street side. The construction is fireproof, and the building is nine stories high. All the second floor has been reserved for the Exchange board, and committee rooms and offices. The remainder of the building will be offered to tenants. Its cost was $225,000, making the cost for the entire property $455,000. There is a mortgage on it for about one-half that sum.

Until yesterday the Exchange occupied for several years the board room used thirty years ago by the Stock Exchange, at 53 Beaver Street. It was difficult of access, in an old-fashioned building, and was characterized by President Bull, in his remarks yesterday, as the worst board room in the city. The new board room is one of the neatest and most attractive.

Planning a Martyrs' Monument.

The Monument Committee of the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution met yesterday and discussed plans for a monument which it will erect in Fort Greene Park to the martyrs of the prison ships.

The plans of the committee will be made public after its next meeting. Mrs. S. V. White is Chairman of the committee.

BUSY TIMES AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY

Cadets Working Hard for the Examinations and Graduation.

WEST POINT, May 1.—In a month the annual examination and graduation exercises will begin at the Military Academy. They will continue about ten days. New cadet officers will be appointed, as the Adjutant, Quartermaster, Captains, and Lieutenants are members of the graduating class.

The commandant of cadets appoints the officers. As a rule he selects those who are most studious, most soldierlike in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. The present plebe class will furnish Corporals, the third class Sergeants, and the second class officers.

The plebes will report to Colonel Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy, during graduation week. Formerly candidates were examined here, but an act of Congress passed a few years ago provides for examining boards in different sections of the country.

The Board of Visitors this year consists of Dr. E. G. Janeway of New-York, Senators Frye and Vilas, Congressmen Wheeler, Washington, and Milliken; Gen. Thomas J. Wood, A. Leo Knott, Frank P. Blair, Sigourney Butler, John M. Wright, and Peter Hariston.

The cadets are working hard to make an exceptionally good showing this year, and never in the history of the Academy has more perfect discipline prevailed. This in a great measure is due to the present Superintendent, who is an indefatigable worker and a strict disciplinarian. The standard of the corps has been brought to a very high point through his efforts.

There will be many changes in officers here, and some of the men who were graduated three years ago will return as instructors. Formerly an officer had to spend four years at least with his regiment before being assigned to West Point, but a law passed recently reduced the time to two years.

Adjt. Carson, Prof. Clous, Capt. E. D. Smith, Lieut. Dunning, Lieut. Barney, Lieut. Hirst, Lieut. Montgomery, Lieut. Poore, Lieut. Cameron, and possibly one or two others will be relieved. After a short furlough they will rejoin their regiments. Major George B. Davis, Lieut. Granger Adams, Lieut. P. E. Pierce, Lieut. H. M. Reeve, Lieut. John H. Rice, Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, and Lieut. Robertson Honey will report for the Superintendency.

The class of 1870 will have a reunion after the graduation exercises. It will be an elaborate affair, and all the surviving members will be present.

Typewriting and Royalty.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Typewriting, now so common with journalists and authors and in commercial life, has, it seems, become immensely popular with royalty. The Duchess of York, when she was the Princess May, we gather from Cassell's Saturday Journal, used to spend hours at a time practicing, and finally became very proficient. The King of Denmark, when in this country, was so fascinated with the Duchess's typewriter that he bought one, and has attained a considerable degree of skill. The German Emperor composes many of his speeches as he writes them with the machine, and the King of Würtemburg also uses a typewriter. Princess Maud of Wales was very ambitious to learn how to use the instrument a few months ago, and doubtless by this time is an expert.

Had No Work, Killed Himself.

Edward Huss, a tailor's apprentice, eighteen years old, committed suicide last night in his room, at 886 Third Avenue. Huss was out of work, and lived with his brother Charles. He has been in the country only three months, and lost his place a few weeks ago. Charles told his brother he ought to get work. Before shooting himself, the young man wrote on a piece of paper in Bohemian: "Brother, I have found work."

Boarders Wanted.

11th ST., 26 EAST.—Handsome large room, with connecting room, for two or three gentlemen; excellent table.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square; well furnished double and single rooms; excellent table; references.

24 EAST 75th ST.—Delightful rooms, en suite or singly; private bath if desired; Summer prices; excellent cuisine.

41st St., 45 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; extra good table; low rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

7 EAST 30TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room; gentlemen only.

Summer Resorts.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and, West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES**, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

THE HALCYON,

Formerly HALCYON HALL,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Will open under new management May 25. The finest Summer resort in the county; 1,000 feet elevation. Rates from $4 and upward. Special terms for permanent parties. For particulars apply to H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., PROPRIETOR, Room 59, Times Building, N. Y.

SARANAC INN.

NOTICE.

On account of extensive alterations and repairs being made, SARANAC INN will not open until May 15, after which date, special low rates will be made for the early season. For further particulars address.

D. W. RIDDLE, Manager,
SARANAC INN, N. Y.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. L; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

The Elberon,

ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

PAXINOSA INN

AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.
Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

Ye LANCASHIRE INN

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Opens May 15th.
HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL.
All modern conveniences. Send for particulars.
F. W. LANCASHIRE & CO., Proprietors.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS call on Fred H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND Arkansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

AN INDIAN UPRISING FEARED

Settlers near the Turtle Mountain Reservation Alarmed—Deputy Marshals Preparing for a Battle.

FARGO, N. D., May 1.—Settlers near the Turtle Mountain Reservation are alarmed over the prospect that they may be massacred by Indians angered by the attempt to arrest some of their people for timber stealing. Marshal Cronan has issued orders that all deputies be prepared with repeating rifles and small arms to go to Turtle Mountain Thursday to make arrests.

Deputy Schindler has telegraphed Marshal Cronan that the Indians are preparing breastworks, and will fight if another effort is made to serve warrants. He says the officers should not come unless supported by troops. Attorney General Olney has telegraphed that he will not authorize the use of troops until the Marshal has made another attempt to arrest with a posse. Marshal Cronan will leave here to-morrow with twenty deputies. He expects a fight.

The claim of the Indians to 9,000,000 acres of land lying south and east of the Turtle Mountain Reservation has no bearing upon the present case except to aggravate the Indians. Continual interference of Canadian half-breeds who participated in the Riel rebellion and who are now camped just across the Canadian boundary from the reservation keeps the Turtle Mountain Indians in a state of turmoil and menaces the security of white settlers in that neighborhood.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make visits weekly until June 30, to the works of the Fulton Engineering and Ship Building Company, San Francisco, and Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on business pertaining to the inspection of the air-compressing plant, &c., for the battery of pneumatic dynamite

APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR

Austin E. Ford Becomes a Member of the Fire Board.

A SIX-YEAR TERM FOR MR. EINSTEIN

His Place on the Dock Board Made Permanent—Police Commission May Not Be Completed Pending Legislation.

May day brought plenty of work to Mayor Strong. Besides giving three hours to the Bi-Partisan Police bill hearing in the Governor's Room, he transacted a great deal of business in his office.

After looking over his mail in the morning he appointed Austin E. Ford a Fire Commissioner in place of S. Howland Robbins, whose term expired, and thereby he made the Fire Board solidly Republican for the first time in many years.

The Mayor was ready also to appoint John Monks the dock builder, a Dock Commissioner, to succeed James J. Phelan, and the only reason he did not do so, according to his own statement, was that word had not been sent to Mr. Monks, and he did not go to the Mayor's office.

Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein, who was appointed in place of J. Sergeant Cram a few weeks ago, was reappointed yesterday, for a full term of six years. Mayor Strong's other appointees who were named in place of men whose terms expired yesterday will be reappointed.

The salaries of Dock Commissioners and Fire Commissioners are $5,000 a year. Mr. Monks who will be appointed in place of Dock Commissioner Phelan, Tammany, is an independent Democrat. His appointment will make the Dock Board Republican by two to one—Messrs. Einstein and O'Brien being Republicans.

Austin E. Ford, the new Fire Commissioner, is a nephew of Patrick Ford, of The Irish World. In the last local campaign he was instrumental in organizing the Civic Union, which was composed of about 100 Republicans, and, which, of course, supported Mr. Strong for Mayor. He ran for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, of this city, on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by Franklin Bartlett, Tammany Democrat. Mr. Ford was born in Boston, in 1857. He lives at 2,767 Marion Avenue, in the annexed district, and is associated with his uncle as a publisher.

The Mayor has appointed William W. Erskine, Republican, of 689 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a City Marshal, to succeed Robert Hill, Tammany, who was removed. Mr. Erskine was assigned to the Tenth Judicial District Court.

It is understood that President Wilson of the Health Board will not be removed, at least until the tabulation of the police census is completed, and there is a rumor that he may be reappointed for a full term.

It is the understanding that Messrs. Roosevelt, Parker, and Col. F. D. Grant, will not be appointed Police Commissioners until the police bills are disposed of. It is also understood that no changes will be made in the Tax Department until after June 1, when the heavy work of the year is finished.

Isaac J. Siskind, the Brookfield Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, may succeed Joseph Blumenthal as Tax Commissioner, when the time comes.

After disposing of his appointments for the day, the Mayor had two board meetings to attend before the hearing on the Bi-Partisan bill.

The Bank Commission met in the Mayor's office and organized for the year by electing Mayor Strong Chairman. The rate of interest on city deposits was continued at 2 per cent., and the Lincoln National Bank, the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, the Liberty National Bank, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company were added to the list of city depositories.

Soon after Mayor's Marshal Healy took office on Jan. 1, he appointed four war veterans as Inspectors and clerks in his office without requiring them to be examined by the Municipal Civil Service Board. After they had served about two months the Corporation Counsel decided that they must pass a civil service examination, and they did so and were reappointed by Mr. Healy.

Controller Fitch held that he could not pay them for the time they had served before passing the civil service examination. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Scott, who yesterday advised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the Controller was right and that he could not collect their back salaries, under the law.

The New-York Post-Graduate School and Hospital asked the Board of Estimate yesterday for $10,000 of the thirty-thousand-dollar appropriation recently granted it by the Legislature. Controller Fitch and Corporation Counsel Scott will ascertain if there is any fund from which the money can be taken.

The board authorized an issue of $19,612.97 of school bonds to pay Inspectors and draughtsmen on new school buildings. A transfer of $513.79 was granted to the Health Board to pay Roger Foster for legal services before the Court of Appeals in the Trinity Church tenement house cases.

Bonds to the amount of $60,449.65, to pay for a police station house site in Ridge Street, and to the amount of $12,656.80, to pay the expenses of the Washington Bridge Commission, were ordered to be issued, and $64,394.64 in excise moneys was distributed among institutions caring for juvenile delinquents.

A DEBATE ON THE INCOME TAX

Princeton Men, Who Held that the Law Was Justifiable, Won.

NEW-HAVEN, May 1.—The second Yale-Princeton debate took place to-night in the Hyperion, and was attended by a good-sized and enthusiastic audience. Judge Henry E. Howland of New-York, presided. The subject of the debate was, "Resolved, that the Income tax law of 1894 was, under the circumstances, justifiable." The addresses were confined to the ethical, not the constitutional side, Princeton taking the affirmative and Yale the negative.

W. F. Burns of Illinois opened for Princeton. The tax, he said, will deal harshly with the mercenary men of the world, but it is based on the broad principle of "Equality of sacrifice for all." Before this law want, not wealth, was being daily burdened.

Harold E. Buttricks of New-York, opened Yale's side.

R. M. McElroy of Kentucky, the second Princeton speaker, said that "because we claim that the millionaire should be obliged to support the Government to a larger degree than the laborer, we do not support a Socialistic theory. The most civilized countries of the world have adopted the income tax, and unite in declaring it the most important feature of their revenue system."

H. Frank Rall of Des Moines, Iowa, was the second Yale speaker, and R. L. Hirshfield of Ohio closed for Princeton. Clarence E. Clough of New-Hampshire was the last Yale speaker.

Each of the speakers occupied twelve minutes. Messrs. Rall and Buttrick for Yale and Messrs. McElroy and Burns were allowed six minutes for rebuttal.

The judges, the Rev. Lyman Abbott of New-York, Laurence Hutton of Harper's Magazine, and Prof. Cummings of Harvard, were out nearly half an hour. During their absence Judge Howland made a witty speech, declining to talk upon the income tax, as it "touched him up" too deeply.

Dr. Abbott, for the judges, declared that the decision was not unanimous, but that it gave the victory to Princeton. There was some applause at the announcement, as the verdict, while fully deserved by the Princeton representatives, was a keen disappointment to Yale.

BOSTON, May 1.—An intercollegiate debate—the first ever held between representatives of two Jesuit colleges in this country—was held at Boston College Hall to-night between Boston College and Georgetown. The question was: "Resolved, That the Income Tax Law as Passed by the Last Congress is Equitable," and the Georgetown men, who defended the negative side, were declared the victors. Great interest was manifested in the event, and large delegations were present from Georgetown, Holy Cross, and Boston College.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS FILLED

Crowds at the Pier to See the New-York Off—George Gould Talks of His Plans.

The steamships that sailed for Europe yesterday were well filled with cabin passengers. The season for European travel has fairly opened.

Many persons went to the American Line steamer New-York yesterday morning to say farewell to the forty-one members of the Abbey & Grau Opera Company. In the operatic party were Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Emma Eames Story, and Julian Story, her husband, and Signor Tamagno.

It is doubtful whether those who sailed yesterday will return next Winter to sing under the management of Messrs. Abbey and Grau, as it is understood that they intend to make some changes in their company. Mmes. Melba and Eames have not been engaged for next Winter.

Mme. Eames, in speaking of her engagements, said:

"I cannot say whether I shall return to America in the Fall or not. Nothing definite has been agreed upon as yet. I expect to do some concert work in London and Paris during the Spring and Summer, but there is nothing settled as to my plans. I shall stay at my Paris home during the Summer, and await subsequent developments."

It is understood that Mme. Melba is anxious to make a tour of this country at the head of a troupe of her own. She did not sail with the others yesterday, as she is engaged for a Spring tour through the West and part of Canada.

The de Reszkes will return. They will sing in Wagner's operas in London under the management of Sir Augustus Harris.

George J. Gould and his family also sailed on the New-York. Capt. Shackford, who commands Mr. Gould's steam yacht Atalanta, went with him. Mr. Gould said, regarding his plans for enjoyment on the other side:

"From Southampton I shall go direct to Paris, where I shall stay several weeks with my relatives—my sister Anna and her husband. From Paris I shall go to Havre, where we shall be joined by the Atalanta, which is now undergoing repairs in Europe, and there I shall direct the Captain to steam away for Norway. I shall leave Norway in time to reach Kiel for the naval manoeuvres at the opening of the Baltic Ship Canal. I may go to St. Petersburg first, but if I don't I will go there after the celebration at Kiel. After that the home trip will begin. I don't know whether or not I shall return on the Atalanta."

He was told of a report that the Atalanta was for sale, and said, "She is not in the market, but I would sell her if I got the price at which I value her."

In speaking of the Vigilant, he said she would be under the management of E. A. Williard during his absence, and would be commanded by Capt. C. Barr, who brought her across. She is to be put in the dry dock and prepared for her races with the Defender. Mr. Gould expects to be back in time to see the trial races.

Howard Gould, he said, would remain abroad all Summer, and sail his new twenty-rater Niagara, which has already been shipped to the other side.

Referring to his recent trip throughout the West, Mr. Gould said:

"The outlook all over the country cannot help but increase confidence at home and abroad in American investment properties. It appears that all kinds of business are included in the upward movement, and, as far as I can see, all the conditions which tend to make business are fast reasserting themselves as the great factors of the day. Reports which I have received from the West and personal observation lead me to believe that the prospect for good crops is such that the railroads and other transportation companies will show large increases in earnings from the movement of the crops. It is fortunate that conditions here are improving so much, for it is just what we want to give confidence to the foreign investors."

P. M. Arthur, chief of the Locomotive Engineers, and Mrs. Arthur, also sailed on the New-York.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Music at the Art Loan Exhibition.—As a special feature of the interesting Art Loan Exhibition now going on at the Ortgies Galleries, the following musical programme was rendered yesterday afternoon:

1. Trio .....Mendelssohn
   Miss Martina Johnston, Joseph Holiman, Orton Bradley.
2. a. Adagietto .....Bizet
   b. Aria from Sonata, Op. 11.....Shuman
   c. Serenade .....Holiman
   Joseph Holiman.
3. Air from "Giaconda".....Pouchielli
   Miss Carlotta Desvignes.
4. Hungarian Idyl.....Kélar Béla
   Miss Martina Johnston.
5. The Grief of Love.....Lang
   Miss Carlotta Desvignes.
6. Fantasie, "Carmen".....Bizet-Holiman
   Joseph Holiman.
7. Songs—
   Miss Carlotta Desvignes.
8. Ballade et Polonaise.....Vieuxtemps
   Miss Martina Johnston.

Orton Bradley was the pianist.

—Exhibition of Sewing.—An exhibition of sewing, under the auspices of the New-York Association of Sewing Schools, will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf tomorrow from 2 until 10 P. M., and on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. The price of admission will be 25 cents. This excellent association was organized in November, 1893. Its object is to act as a centre of information for sewing schools. The officers are: President—Mrs. Richard Irwin; Vice President—Miss H. S. Sackett; Treasurer—Miss J. Patterson; Secretary—Miss Dean.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Meredith Jones, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. Meredith L. Jones of 239 West Seventy-first Street, and grand-daughter of the late Judge Lewis Jones, to George Flint Warren, Jr., of this city. The wedding will take place early in June, after which the young couple will sail for Europe.

CONSULTORS AND RECTORS DID NOT MEET

Father McGean Says Talk of Auxiliary Bishop Is Pure Invention.

Owing to current reports regarding the appointment of an auxiliary Bishop to assist Archbishop Corrigan, it was supposed that the consultors and irremovable rectors would meet yesterday, the first Wednesday of the month, according to custom, and at least talk over the matter. But the ordinary monthly meeting was not held simply because there was nothing to do.

The Rev. James McGean of St. Peter's Church, Barclay Street, who is both a consultor and an irremovable rector, was asked if any meeting had been held and if any action had been taken thereat concerning an auxiliary Bishop for this archdiocese.

"Such meetings," he replied, "are private, and the proceedings are not made public. They are of common occurrence, and are held when there is occasion for them. There was no occasion to-day, so no meeting was held.

"There is no ground whatever for all this talk concerning an auxiliary Bishop; it is a pure invention. There is therefore no need to enter on the subject more fully."

Schoolboys May Parade.

After the reading of a report from Superintendent Jasper and a long discussion, the Board of Education adopted a resolution authorizing the boys of the grammar schools to parade on Memorial Day in military formation, but not permitting them to wear uniforms.

Commissioner Hubbell said he thought the boys should be stimulated in every way to exercise, but he thought that if some boys were allowed to wear military uniforms discontent would be produced among those whose parents were unable to afford uniforms. Commissioners Hurlbut, Strauss and Ketchum also opposed the wearing of uniforms, and Commissioners Harris and Goulden favored it.

THE CIVITAS RECEPTION

Charming Gathering of the Bright Young Women of Brooklyn.

MUSIC, READINGS, AND DANCING

Miss Wooden Tells of Work Among Feeble-Minded Children—The Press Forming Opinions for the Public.

It would be difficult to find anywhere in the country a prettier or more charming gathering of young women than that in Memorial Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association Building, Brooklyn, last evening, when the annual reception of the Civitas Club of Brooklyn was held.

The entertainment was furnished entirely by its members in the early part of the evening, and the reception proper, with informal dancing, was held in the parlors later. The programme was as follows:

"A Neglected Department in Education."
Miss Minnie Josephine Wooden.

Music.
a. Air from "Philemon et Baucis"....Gounod
b. "Si j'etais Jardinier".....Chaminade
Miss Mary Hathaway Baldwin.

"A Case of Moral Suasion."
Read by Miss Fay Randall.

Music.
Ballade in A flat.....Chopin
Miss Jeanne Hinman.

"Is the Press Responsible for Public Opinion and Morals?"
Miss Madge Sutherland Clarke.

Music.
a. Cavatine du Page—"Les Huguenots"...Meyerbeer
b. Lullaby from "Jocelyn".....B. Godard
Miss Mary Hathaway Baldwin.

"A River Between."
Miss Florence Guertin.
Accompanist, Mrs. W. J. Whitaker.

Miss Wooden's paper was one that was read at a private session of the club some time ago, and that resulted in a work the club has carried on with great zest for the last year, assisted by, or assisting the city officials. Through the efforts of the club, whose members contributed time and money most generously, a school for the feeble-minded children was started at Flatbush, under the charge of a competent teacher. Miss Wooden was the instigator of the work.

She told her audience last evening that there were 1,500 of these children in Brooklyn; that they were entirely without moral responsibility, and by being at large and intermarrying with the people were a menace to the community. She closed her paper with an appeal for them.

Miss Baldwin returned only last Summer from Europe, where she has been cultivating her voice. It is exquisite in truth, and the roundness and strength of the notes.

There was a little mystery about "A Case of Moral Suasion," which was a very delightful story. It was written by a member of the Civitas, but her identity is a secret for the present.

"It used to be said that 'the voice of the people is the voice of God'" said Miss Clarke in her paper, which had also been read previously at a private club meeting, "but now it is 'the voice of the people is the voice of the newspaper press.'

"The people have so concentrated their minds, bodies, and souls upon piling up the almighty dollar that the better part of their natures has fallen into a state of apathy. The wealthier class of men have not time to read anything but their newspapers, and what can be expected of the poorer class? The people who have no time to formulate their own views look to the newspaper to supply the deficiency. They imbibe their opinions, ready made, with their rolls and coffee in the morning. They are unconscious that it is not their own gray matter upon which they are depending, and believe in and are even ready to fight for their opinions.

"In making easy the communication of news, the papers have done more than anything else to bring together the nations."

Among the important things the newspapers have accomplished, Miss Clarke spoke of the overthrow of the Tweed ring as the work of The New-York Times.

Miss Baldwin was encored after each appearance. Her last selection was given just previous to Miss Guertin's story, which brought the exercises to a close. Miss Guertin is the story-writer of the club, and, although she has only recently given her stories to the public, they have been very warmly received.

"A River Between" is a story that has never been heard before. The "river" is between the hero and heroine, a New-York man and a Brooklyn girl, the former making many personal remarks about the city across the bridge in the course of the story that "brought him to the house." If the general public is as well pleased with it as the particular part of the public that heard it last night, it will be a grand success.

The one instrumental piece of the evening was by Miss Hinman, and was heartily applauded.

The presiding officers of the evening were: First Vice President, Miss Ada L. Gibb, and Recording Secretary, Miss Edna S. Doughty. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold, Mrs. Walter Gibb, Mrs. Sidney Guyon, Mrs. Edward Hinman, Mrs. Clifford Lutkins, Mrs. Frances Sherry, Mrs. Frederick Webster, Miss Theodore Elwell, Miss Florence Gibb, Miss Alice Lowell, Miss Helen Pratt, Miss Marie P. Planten, Miss Mary Snedecker, and Miss Frances Wallace.

The stage in the hall was prettily decorated with palms. Each of the young ladies taking part in the entertainment received a bouquet.

BEDDING.

Special sale of Mattresses, Springs and Pillows.

Mattresses made from Best South American Horse Hair, 40 pounds, full size, at $14.75 each.

Mattresses made from Best English Mixed Hair, 40 pounds, full size, at $11.75 each.

Best grade Woven Wire Springs, at $4.50 each.

Superior grade Woven Wire Springs, at $2.75 each.

Pillows made from Best Mixed Feathers, size 21x28 inches, $1.25 each.

Pillows from Extra Selected Live Geese Feathers, size 22x30 inches, $2.25 each.

Shades and Awnings.

Fine Holland Shades, size 3x6 feet, Hartshorn rollers, Knotted Linen Fringe, made and put up complete, at 50 cents each.

Awnings from extra heavy Awning Duck, in Fancy Colors, size 3x6 feet, made and put up complete, at $2.75 each.

Estimates furnished for re-upholstering Furniture, making Slip Covers, Shades, etc.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Shouldn't you think every slim and chunky man in New-York would come in and see what this underwear-to-fit amounts to.

They don't—not all of them. And yet our underwear business is growing wonderfully, though not so much as it ought to—just because you hard-to-fit men read with your eyes shut.

We have underwear to fit most every long- and short-legged and long- and short-armed man in New-York.

Money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

JUSTICE GRADY'S IDEA OF LAW

NO DISTINCTION AMONG THOSE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS.

He Interprets the Statute as Its Framers Never Intended and Against Its Provisions.

Police Justice Grady, the silver-tongued orator-politician, has developed optional intelligence at the end of his career as an inferior magistrate, and is endeavoring, apparently, to make Chapter 237 of the Laws of 1895 odious. Friends of reform, however, rejoice because his conduct in regard to a law which was aimed to discipline "rounders" and regulate able-bodied paupers is a forcible plea for ridding the police court bench of such as he.

Other magistrates have as a rule acted up to the spirit of the new statute, which, by the way, is not nearly as severe as the Ohio law in regard to public intemperance, and the subject will be discussed at the meeting of the Board of Police Justices May 6.

Justice Grady, Tuesday, committed fifty-two prisoners charged with drunkenness or drunkenness and disorderly conduct to the workhouse without bail or alternative of mulcting in fine. Many of the prisoners were not of the class the law, which was framed by the State Charities Aid Association, of which Dean Chandler of Columbia College is President, aimed to reach, and were of the class for which Section 5 of the law was framed by John A. McKim and Dr. G. G. Wheelock. The section is as follows:

"Nothing herein contained shall affect the power of any court or magistrate to release a person convicted of any offense herein specified, upon the payment of a fine or upon the execution of a recognizance or bond, as now prescribed by law."

"The new law," said one of the framers of it last night, "has no different bearing over the old one on the casual 'overtaken' who makes a slip. He should be fined as before. The 'bummer' or 'rounder' or 'revolver' should hasten to reform without being coerced by the operations of this law or fall under its operations and rejoice.

"For it was intended to be reformatory, deterrent, and utilitarian. The man who has the habit of swilling and making himself a public nuisance by his inebriety goes direct to the workhouse, where his record is examined. If within two years he has been convicted of intoxication he serves twenty days—no more and absolutely no less, for no political or personal 'pull' will avail. On next conviction his term is forty days, eighty the next, and six months the next. He is then a six-months man—that is to say, certain of serving that term in the workhouse at every conviction.

"Short sentences are thus done away with. Their evils were monstrous and multitude. Think of it, not to multiply instances, the woman that was found to have been 'sent up' twenty-eight times in twenty-five months! A 'heeler' can now be certain that intercession with the magistrate on arraignment will not avail; application for discharge after commitment will be futile; as the prisoner makes his own sentence and the operations of the law are automatic, there will be no jail delivery about election time, and once committed, a prisoner will remain long enough in prison to get sobered up and have a chance to master dipsomania.

"More—the longer the term a prisoner becomes entitled to, the greater service he is to the country. Long-term men will, after becoming free of alcoholic poisoning, be put to steady work and help to defray the cost of their incarceration, and, perhaps, many will, on discharge, have fitted themselves to become useful members of society.

"Now, with the commitment to the workhouse, all chance of evading identification is lost. Once there, they must be detected and classified according to their deserts. The new law is a club in the hands of parents, wives, children, and friends. Perhaps at first the workhouse will be crowded, but the law provides for that. After a while the deterrant effect will, I believe, keep many drunkards out of danger of arrest."

Of the police magistrates, only Justice Deuel, formerly United States Commissioner, and who may be reappointed by Mayor Strong, has seen fit to discuss the new law with members of the State Charities Aid Association, and he has invited them to visit his court and see how he applies the statute.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMAN COONEY

Thomas Walkup Says that the Acting Captain Assaulted Him.

The charge of assault, brought by Thomas Walkup against Acting Captain Cooney of the One Hundredth Street Station, was heard before Commissioner Andrews yesterday.

Mr. Walkup says that he was having a stand built for his crippled brother, so that he might sell newspapers under the Ninety-third Street elevated railroad station, when Acting Captain Cooney arrested him for violating a city ordinance. While in his cell, he says, Sergeant Cooney had sent for him, and then assaulted him. The Sergeant apologized afterward.

Walter S. Brigman, carpenter of 436 Western Boulevard, testified that he built the stand for Mr. Walkup, with whom he was arrested. They were locked up in the same cell. Mr. Brigman said that when Walkup returned to the cell after Sergeant Cooney had sent for him, he was spitting blood and his face was red.

Mr. Brigman stated that since the charges were made against Sergt. Cooney three different men had spoken to him in Cooney's behalf. One of them, he said, offered to pay $75 for the stand if he would agree not to appear as a witness against Cooney. The witness declined to give the names of the men, but said they were not police officers.

Sergt. Cooney admitted that he was rash, and offered an apology. His case was adjourned until to-day.

A number of policemen who were tried on trivial charges so annoyed Commissioner Andrews by their defense that he said:

"You officers should admit these trivial complaints, and save the trouble of holding to many trials. You will all have to pay the same penalty."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

11:35 A. M.—77 Park Avenue; no damage.
12:20 P. M.—214 Greenwich Street; Peter Walsh; fruits; damage, trifling.
4:35 P. M.—881 Second Avenue; no damage.

Latest Arrival.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, Hamburg April 17, in ballast to Gustav Hays. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.
Returned—City of St. Augustine.

Ladies' Underwear.

Thursday, May 2d.

Cambric Drawers, (with deep Hamburg ruffle), 35 & 50 cts.

Fine Nainsook Gowns and Skirts, $2.95, $3.95, $4.45, $5.75. that were $5.00, $6.50, $8.50 & $12.00.

Fine Nainsook Chemises and Drawers, $1.95 & $2.75., value $4.00 and $5.50

Wrappers, (Finest Figured Dimity and White Dotted Swiss, trimmed with lace or dotted embroidery,) $6.75, value $12.75

Taffeta Silk Skirts, (umbrella shape, with corded and dust ruffle) $6.75, value $10.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

JOB E. HEDGES'S MEN WON

Blaine Republican Club Election Involved Tickets, a Billiard Lamp, and Some Politics.

The Blaine Republican Club is the social wing of the Republican organization of the Eleventh Assembly District. Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary; James R. Sheffield, Fire Commissioner; James W. Austen, and John Sabine Smith, who cannot get a thing from Mayor Strong, are leading members.

There was an election of officers at the clubrooms, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night, and there was a hot contest between Mr. Hedges's friends and the Austen-Smith combination. It was shown that Mr. Hedges is well posted in district politics, and when the votes were counted it was found that his ticket was an easy winner.

The claim was set up that patronage defeated the opposition, and there was talk of holding an indignation meeting to denounce some of the men that have been appointed to office from the district.

Platt and anti-Platt, Strong and anti-Strong, and various other issues, including the grave question as to whether the billiard table should be supplied with a hanging lamp, were jumbled up in the contest.

Henry Birrell of the American Book Company was Mr. Hedges's candidate for President, although Mr. Hedges modestly protested against having any more than a friendly interest in the contest. W. H. Coyle was his candidate for Treasurer. The Austen-Smith ticket had Charles F. Hanson for President and Frank McGennis for Treasurer.

Then there was the ticket of the "younger element," and here is where the billiard-table lamp came in as an issue, the younger element claiming that the older members did not want the lamp.

There are only 250 members in the club, but 202 of them went to the club rooms last night, and electioneering was in progress until 10 o'clock. Mr. Hedges was on hand quietly watching the proceedings.

Mr. Austen was a candidate for Commissioner of Jurors, the place which William Plimley got. He believes that Mr. Hedges was against him in that matter, although Mr. Hedges assures him that he was not. He told Mr. Hedges last night at the election that he proposed to get square with him, no matter how long it took. Mr. Hedges smiled.

The nomination of Coyle for Treasurer on the Hedges ticket was used as an argument in favor of the Hanson ticket, because Mr. Coyle has not been closely identified with the politics of the district. He is a personal friend of Mr. Hedges, however, and was appointed clerk of the Excise Board, much to the displeasure of the Auten-Smith faction.

Mr. Hanson was the old President. He said last night that some of the appointments from the district were simply disgraceful, and he wants a meeting called to denounce them. The Auten-Smith people fought nobly. They declared that those who voted against their ticket were "promisees of offices." The vote on the head of the tickets stood: Birrell, 119; Hanson, 83. This looks as though Mr. Hedges would control the Eleventh District to a great extent after the reapportionment. The full ticket elected is as follows:

President—Henry Birrell; Vice Presidents—James R. Sheffield and Frederick A. Ware; Secretary—H. A. Brocas; Treasurer—W. H. Coyle; Members of the Executive Committee—Charles F. Hanson, Martin Mauer, Louis Goldsmith, James G. McMurray, George H. Wood, M. J. McCann, Philip Crosson, A. S. Murphy, Job E. Hedges, George Finkenaur; House Committee—William H. Little, John Sidell, A. B. Cohu, William Germain, Robert Vandervoort, John Egan, P. C. Richards; Auditing Committee—Charles Wandres, Lowell Lincoln, Jr., F. A. Stroth; Committee on Admissions—George Manchester, William Donovan, V. H. Beck.

It was not possible to tell last night whether the billiard-table lamp had won or lost.

A NEW COTTON MILL FOR FALL RIVER

The Organizers Will Soon Hold a Meeting—Wages Advanced.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 1.—Notices have been issued of the first meeting, May 7, of subscribers to an agreement to organize a new cotton mill here. The mill will be named after William H. Parker of Lowell, and it is understood that it will be managed by Seth A. Borden, treasurer of the Hargraves Mills.

WARREN, Ohio, May 1.—The Paige Tube Company to-day announced an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of its employes, to take effect next Monday.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Summer Colors,

Summer Coolness,

Summer Simplicity,

delightfully blended in our latest birch and maple bedroom designs.

Four beauties, the pieces are—quaint old notions of Colonial times; some with the delicacy, the graceful curves, the carved ribbon knots of Old-World art; some lightly touched with rare latter-day flower carvings.

Manufacturing prices marked in plain figures.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

Near Broadway.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT.

Beginning To-day, Thursday,

Special Sale

Garden Hose, Reels, Nozzles, Lawn Mowers, &c.

10,000 Feet Good Substantial STANDARD GARDEN HOSE, complete with couplings in 25 ft. lengths, 95c.

Not more than 50 ft. sold to any one person.

"GEM" NOZZLES, can be used for straight stream or spray; regular price 25c., 17c. each.

Not more than one sold to any one person.

Hard Wood HOSE REELS, well made and worth 60c. each, 41c. each.

Not more than one sold to any one person.

Celebrated Ball Nozzle LAWN SPRINKLERS, sold all over at 1.50 each, our price 89c. each.

LAWN MOWERS, 1.98 each.

Complete Line Gardening Tools at Lowest Prices.

All goods packed and delivered free of charge at any point within 100 miles of New-York City.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Mary Fisher, ten years old, of 227 East Twenty-ninth Street, was arrested yesterday in the menagerie in Central Park and placed in the care of the Gerry Society charged with picking pockets. The complainant, Miss Bullen of Congers, Rockland County, lost her purse, containing a small sum of money and two silver medals. The lost property was found on the little prisoner. She will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

—On Thursday evenings in May illustrated studies of the Bible and the Holy Land will be given at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Thirty-first Street, by Dr. Sanders and Prof. Bickmore. Tickets are free on application to Prof. Bickmore, 12 East Forty-first Street.

—Sirus Briggs, a boatman, fifty-three years old, of Athens, N. Y., fell overboard and was drowned Tuesday night, while boarding a brick barge at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street. His body was recovered yesterday.

—The Hon. Sir John Grinlinton and his secretary, M. D. Langley, are now guests of the Hotel Kensington, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

—Sunday trips will be resumed by the Fall River Line, commencing next Sunday. The Priscilla and Puritan are in commission.

Brooklyn.

—William Black, the fourteen-year-old newsboy, of 98 Wyckoff Street, whose arm and leg were cut off by a trolley car of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, will sue the company for $50,000 damages. In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Cullen appointed John Black, the father of the boy, guardian ad litem, in order that the suit could be brought.

—Capt. Tumbridge, the proprietor of the Hotel St. George, was notified to appear in the Butler Street Police Station this morning to answer the charge of assault, preferred against him by Ira A. Morley, a commercial traveler, of 441 Henry Street, who alleges the Captain assaulted him March 13. Capt. Tumbridge denies the charge.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday appointed Julius Ziedler and Frank H. Edwards police telegraph operators. Their salaries will be increased from $1,000 to $1,750 a year. Sergt. Ziedler has been acting telegraph operator for over a year, and Sergt. Edwards over four months.

—Herman Muller, the boy who was with his grandmother, who died in the Hudson Street Hospital, New-York, Sunday night, is the son of Max Muller, who is employed in a drug store, 437 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Muller identified the woman as his mother-in-law, and took charge of his son.

—The drowned body of Emil Tobias, the deckhand who disappeared ten days ago, was found at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street yesterday. The body was removed to his home, 445 Hicks Street.

—Park Commissioner Squier has appointed Justice J. Lott Nostrand, Martin Joost, and Robert Woodward a committee to appraise the lands to be taken by the city for the Shore Driveway.

—Postmaster Sullivan reports that the receipts from the Post Office for the month of April were $85,727.24, an increase of $5,577.66 over the corresponding month of 1894.

—The Nassau Electric Railway Company will begin business Friday, May 10. Cars will be operated between Broadway Ferry and Canarsie for a single fare, 5 cents.

—The six-story brick factory building at 50 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The damage amounts to about $15,000.

—The water rates collected yesterday amounted to $80,000. The arrears for 1894 amount to $171,954.56.

—Postmaster Sullivan will open the station in the Manhattan Beach Hotel Saturday.

Long Island.

—C. C. Loomis of Little Rock, Ark., claims property worth $40,000 at Sag Harbor, which is also claimed by ex-Police Commissioner French of New-York. Mr. Loomis was engaged in business at Sag Harbor thirty years ago, and says he has owned the property ever since. The property consists of a number of vacant lots in the village, and seventeen houses.

—The schooner Helen Mar of Port Jefferson, Capt. George Holly, which ran on the rocks near Old Field Light a few nights ago, is breaking up. All her spars, sails, and rigging have been brought ashore, and Capt. Holly has given up all hope of saving his vessel. He owned five-eighths of the schooner.

—The Babylon Library Association has been incorporated with these Trustees: Lillian H. Fishel, Antoinnette H. Sammis, Minnie L. Reid, Eva L. Dossy, Sarah E. Sammis, Lulu Fishel, James W. Eaton, and W. F. Norton.

—Capt. Edgar C. Bowen, United States Army, detailed as military instructor at St. Paul's School, Garden City, has been relieved from duty there at his own request.

—James Baker of Sayville, said to be the oldest war veteran in Suffolk County, died suddenly yesterday. He was seventy-seven years old.

—The Long Island Chautauqua Hotel Association has been formed to build a hotel at the Point o' Woods.

Yonkers.

—John W. Oliver, editor of The Statesman, who celebrated his eightieth birthday Tuesday, as was told in The New-York Times of yesterday, published the following as a leader in his newspaper yesterday: "The editor of The Statesman disclaims all responsibility for to-day's issue, leaving the work to his assistants, and holding them to a strict account if it does not come from the press in creditable shape." His reporters wrote him up in up-to-date style.

—Several games were bowled in the Palisade Boat Club alleys Tuesday evening. These were in the individual tournament. J. I. A. Johnson and Charles M. Schaeffer bowled their series. They were the leaders in the tournament. The first game went to Johnson, but Schaeffer, by putting up 201 in the second and 197 in the third game, won the series. Schaeffer now leads, having won nine series, every one he has bowled.

—A. J. Prime, the assignee of James B. Odell, offered at public sale yesterday the property, 127 Hawthorne Avenue. It consisted of two lots, each 50 by 100 feet, and a frame dwelling. It was sold to J. Frank Curran for $100, which carries with it incumbrances in the way of mortgages and unpaid assessments amounting to $5,500.

—The will of Alfred E. Brown of Greenburgh was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It was written on half a sheet of note paper. He leaves all his estate to his two children.

—City Treasurer Robert P. Getty, after whom the Getty House and Getty Square in this city were named, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday yesterday.

—Eugene H. Gibson has gone to London to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gibson. He will be gone about a month.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Water Commissioners will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Robbed Charles Broadway Rouss.

James Lynch of 443 West Fifty-fourth Street was arrested yesterday for robbing his employer, Charles Broadway Rouss, of goods of the value of $1,000.

Detectives found that Lynch had been carying on the thefts for a long time, as considerable property, lace curtains, and the like, was stowed about his house. At Police Headquarters he confessed. He has a wife and several children.

Killed at an Embankment.

Patrick O'Brien, fifty-nine years old, of 227 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, while dumping a load of dirt at an embankment at Brooke Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, backed his wagon too near the edge. He, the horse, and the wagon went over. He fell under the horse and was killed. He leaves two sons.

COMING EVENTS.

—First Battalion reception to Naval Militia officers of the various States visiting New-York. United States steamer New-Hampshire, foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—New-York Homeopathic Medical College commencement, Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 113 West Fortieth Street, to-day, 8 P. M.

—Academy of Medicine, memorial services for the late Dr. Alfred Lee Loomis, this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting, 34 Nassau Street, to-day, 12:30 P. M.

—Woman Suffrage League, monthly meeting, 4 Lexington Avenue, to-night.

Great Values in SCOTCH HOMESPUN Spring Suits.

Scotch Homespun is a fabric made in the Highlands of Scotland, of the very best wool—hand-spun, hand-dyed, and hand-woven. It is the ideal cloth for Spring suits.

The best manufacturer of this cloth

Thursday
May 2-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ROYAL ACADEMY SHOW

Press View of the Annual British Exhibition.

SIR FREDERIC LEIGHTON'S WORK

Burlington House and Its Contents the Fad of the Hour and the One Topic of Conversation.

A YOUNG SCHOOL OF ENGLISH PAINTERS

Colonies at Newlyn and St. Ives, in Cornwall, of Enthusiastic Workers Out of Doors.

(By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 1.—The Royal Academy was to-day opened to members of the press, who saw for the first time the pictures and statuary of the exhibition of 1895.

In a clever magazine story a few months ago, a study of a fashionable London lady was presented from a point of view which set you wondering how it had been so long neglected. I forget the title of the tale, and the name of its author, Beatrice Kipling,

By Courtesy of Cassell & Co., London.

Jonah.
By G. F. Watts.

conveyed no idea of identity, but the thing itself was remarkably apt. A wealthy unmarried gentlewoman, moving in good society, was simply observed for a year as she revealed herself to a chance acquaintance of her own sex, new to London and its ways. There were displayed in turn something like a half-dozen totally distinct types of womankind, each sharply defined and separated from the others, and yet they were all the same woman. You saw her first at a dinner table, with bared shoulders, cynical table talk, and a superb toilet, a triumph of the costumer's art, and of prandial conventions; a little later, she was a gentle ingénue in flowered muslin and a straw hat, shyly desirous of the sympathy of an older woman; then, in the succeeding stages of transformation, she was the ascetic, devoted social reformer, engrossed with a typewriting secretary in flooding London with charity circulars; the drooping half-invalid seeker after health and pastoral rest in the country, saturated with the sylvan charm of it all; the painted and looselydraped New Woman, sequestered in a scented chamber with half lights, and divans to lie about on, crooning libidinous nonsense to the tinkle of her guitar, and inventing for her friend's ear a confession of sickly romance and crime to suit her environments—and then again, in a few weeks, the trim, alert, self-poised diner-out once more. There were many other variations, all carefully arranged in chronological sequence. They marked merely the swiftly changing aspects of London society in its yearly progress round the sun. Those in the mood have their allotted month for this thing, their fortnight for that, their indefinitely brief period for the other, and the woman of the tale, to whom the mode is as existence itself, simply yields herself to embodying in thought and feeling and action these transient phases as they roll by.

Pictures the Fad of the Hour.

We are for the moment at that point in London's revolving cycle of the twelvemonth where it is the correct thing to talk about pictures, or, more properly, paintings in oil. Two months ago, no one in London society, or the vast weltering shoddy mass just underneath, which takes its cue from London society, was giving a thought to anything even remotely connected with art. Two months hence the subject will be buried deep again. But just now we are like Florentines of the Renaissance. The names of honored artists are forever on our lips. Visions of endless vistas of gilded frames, of portraits, landscapes, pink limbs of Daphnes and Psyches, and gray, sombre fisherfolk from Newlyn make a waking dream about us. We live and move for art alone—until about June 1.

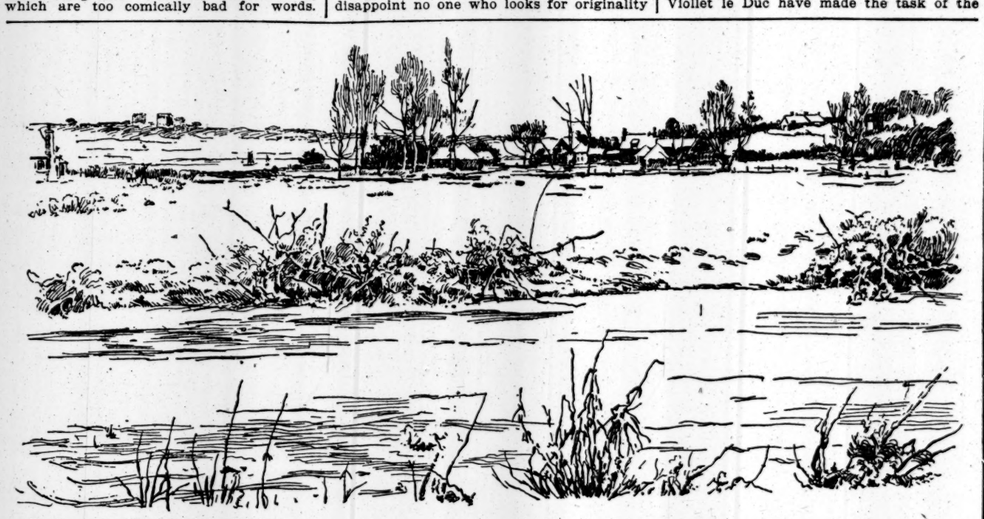
Heaven only knows how many tens of thousands of honorable people there are in these islands who hold themselves bound each year to discuss and turn over and ruminate upon the problem whether the Royal Academy is better or poorer than usual. It comes every May, that terrible question, like aphides on a rosebush, and every man must work at it, as in a travail of smoke and soapsuds, to get through the month. Once there was a society in process of formation, every member of which was to be pledged to meet this question with the club formula, "Damn the Royal Academy!" but Huntly McCarthy went away, and the project fell through. The spirit which inspired it burns brightly still, however.

There are in England many admirable painters, and they are not by any means all to be found on the outside of the Royal Academy. London society touches few things which it does not injure, and it is the malignant effect of its annual six weeks' simulation of excited interest in British art which makes critics angry, rather than any innate viciousness in the Academy itself. No doubt there are many people here who love art all the year round, who think about it, strive to progress in comprehension and appreciation of it, and spend money with discrimination and a cultivated taste upon it in its worthiest forms. Unhappily, it is not for this minority that the great Academy show is primarily to be opened on May 6, nor will their judgment count for very much in the grand debate which will follow as to "the picture of the year." The inevitable result is a conscious or unconscious lowering of the artist's own standards in the work he designs for the Academy. He has to submit his claims to a popular jury, who know very little about the matter, and who can spare him only a brief interval of attention before they hurry on to consider the question of the Derby favorite, or the new comic opera, or the latest thing in decadent poetry. It is only natural that he should try to model his appeal upon what he has learned to know of this flighty jury's tastes and whims and prejudices. The question of merit becomes subordinated in his mind. His impulses are to sink the jurist, so to speak, in the jury lawyer. He paints what he hopes will attract attention, what he trusts will sell. The pictures that he has painted to gratify his own soul, the works that are really dear to his heart, do not so often find their way to the Academy. They have a way of coming back to him unhung when they do.

Under these disadvantages, which do not exist in any such measure in Paris or Berlin, or elsewhere among European picture markets, it is truly surprising that the English schools of painting produce so much good work as they do. Undoubtedly one sees every year at the Academy scores of pictures put on the line by right of their being the work of academicians, which are too comically bad for words. With only one or two exceptions, these are done by very old men. This is a land where white hairs count for much, and veterans are not lightly pushed to one side. The critics and the public are both very gentle with these preposterous old duffers. They do not carry their amiability to the point of buying their absurd pictures, however, and no one can live long with professional people in London without hearing heartrending tales of destitution and misery among some of these aged men, whose names were almost household words thirty years ago. But they at least have places of honor on the Academy walls, and their work at least furnishes a basis of comparison by which we see what wonderful advance the younger men have made.

The show, contrary to all expectation, is the best that has been held for a number of years. Even critics who habitually scold about it, admitted that to-day found a much brighter ensemble and more interesting work than usual.

One begins, naturally, with the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Frederic Leighton, who is in more ways than one the



By Courtesy of Cassell & Co., London.

A Winter Morning.
By George H. Boughton.

link binding together the old and the new. There was a time when his art was of greater importance than his personality. I fear that this time has gone not to return. In the heyday of his powers he was very near being one of the world's great painters. The influence of his work, with its lofty imaginative qualities, its tireless insistence upon beauty of form and line, its classical fastidiousness of selection, is still notably a thing to be counted with in British art. It irresistibly suggests Tennyson's influence upon contemporary English poetry. As there came a day when men chose to dwell upon the impressive and singularly picturesque individuality of the venerable poet, with the memories of his high achievements in the past clustering about him, rather than on his present work, so one instinctively feels like considering Leighton as the dignified and imposing ceremonious figure at the head of the Academy, who ought to wear deep velvet and a chain, and sit among Ambassadors like Rubens, and whose prime was rich in noble productions, and not as a painter still grinding at his easel to pay the bread and butter bills. He has in the Academy five pictures—or is it six? In each one there is the single figure of a girl—the Leighton girl—bare-armed and robed in flowing draperies. She mourns, she sleeps, she muses, she smiles, now with a marble urn at her side, now in a garden, now with the distant sea behind her, always smooth and sleek, and delicately tinted, and always ready to be photogravured and processed for the customers of the print seller. There is nothing in any of them to arrest specific attention, and their names, "Between Hope and Fear," "Tears," "Flaming Summer," and the rest do not clamor for identification.

The only other eminent man whose fame goes back into the fifties, Sir John Everett Millais, is only a year the senior of the President, but his recognition came much earlier, and he reached the turning point of his working career much sooner. If Leighton may be described as on the wild downward slope, Millais has for years been descending the hill with a truly Gadarene rush. This has been explained by ill health and other distracting influences, and for one or two seasons practically nothing at all from his brush was exhibited. Last year he showed several pictures, with rather painful results. This year, besides a portrait of a young lady whom no one need envy, he exhibits three subject pictures. The largest of these, called "Speak to Me!" is dramatic in conception. A careworn, haunted man sits up in bed, tumbled robes and furs about him, a red lamp glare reflected on his face, some old letters scattered on the table by his side. He points in mingled terror and inquiry to the wraith-like figure of a bride who has drawn aside the bed-curtains at the foot, and stands impassively staring at him. It is, as I have said, a vivid conception—but, alas! it has come to the painter too late. There are more force and craftsmanship in his "St. Stephen"—a gloomy, barren roadside landscape outside the city walls, in the dim grays and umbers of the faint beginnings of dawn, and the body of the martyr lies in front of you, where the mob left him over night, with the stones strewn about him, and blood soaked into the earth. Three vague figures are approaching, and gaze in startled pain at the sight. There are discernible here and there traces of the old masterful hand, but if it had come from a new man it would not be singled out for notice—at least of the rapturous sort. But it has been bought by Mr. Henry Tait, who resolutely presents the British Nation with the pictures he thinks it ought to have, and it is destined to be public property, and so nothing discourteous will be said about it.

Alma-Tadema's Classic Maidens.

Mr. Alma-Tadema's picture of "Spring" is one of the chief features of the year. It was sold last Summer to a Berlin collector, and taken to that city immediately upon its completion. It has been brought back again for the Academy, but was delivered in its packing case at Burlington House direct. Up to the present it is not known whether the Berlin Photographic Company, which owns reproduction rights, will permit a picture of it to be published in the English catalogues. And it is to be said, too, that Tadema has not up to the present shown any sign of powers abated or of skill run to seed. One may wish sometimes that the barbarous color and spirit of early mediævalism, which so powerfully attracted him as a young man, had not been so completely displaced by classical subjects. Among so many superfine Greeks and deteriorated Romans one sighs intuitively for the relief of a Hun or a Vandal of the robust sort he saw in mind's eye before he came to England, and painted with rare vigor and talent. But if he must be classical, Tadema remains equal to himself at his best, and unapproachable.

There is no serious rival to Alma-Tadema's "Spring" as the picture to be most talked about. Once his choice of subjects and treatment accepted, it is a remarkable triumph, recalling now here, now there, the very pick of all he has done heretofore. It specially suggests in manner his "Vintage Festival" of some years back, but it has nearly a hundred figures, displayed in three tiers of lofty marble hall, all decked with flowers, the whole presenting a marvelous mosaic of color.

G. F. Watt's "Jonah," denouncing woe in Nineveh, of which much has been heard, is a hideously impressive, life-size, nearly whole-length figure of a fanatic monster, clad in a bronze-green robe, quite at variance with the artist's usual work. Of Sargent's five portraits, one of Sir Coventry Patmore will probably attract the most notice, but the others are each notable in its way. J. J. Shannon's portraits, both here and at the new gallery, mark a distinct advance in emancipation from what threatened to become the mannerism of an overpopular painter.

Mr. George H. Boughton has two large wintry landscapes, one of low-lying inland country at sunrise, with a frozen stream in the foreground and leafless trees outlined against the pale sky; the other on the coast, with a poor fisher village winding down to the beach, and on the cliff above a rude little church, from the windows and door of which a ruddy light pours forth. A few figures are sketched in under the moon and starlight, but in both pictures the interest is centred upon the subtle management of luminous atmosphere and the delicate feeling for colors in subjugation, which Mr. Boughton displays so invariably. He has, as well, a delightful child picture, which is a portrait, but has in it all the charm of unconventional idealism—a dainty little maiden by the meadow hedge, her hands full of flowers, and the temptation of a hedgerow cluster of white roses reflected in her eyes.

Mr. J. W. Waterhouse has accustomed people to look with expectation for his work. His "St. Cecilia" this year will disappoint no one who looks for originality of the English fleet, which Napoleon had supposed was a thousand miles away, beating up from seaward to enter the Straits of Dover. The whole scene is beautifully arranged and balanced, and the portraits are minutely finished. That of the Emperor, surprised and weighted with gloomy recognition of what the surprise involved, being particularly fine.

Mr. Alfred East's principal landscape, entitled "Autumn Haze," possesses in a peculiar sense the quiet charm and delicacy of treatment which make his work a little different from that of any other English painter. The fisherman on the mere makes precisely the note which so many landscape painters seek for and fail to touch. It is not a stray figure, getting in the way of nature, but as much an essential part of the picture as the marsh grass or the distant trees or the golden browns of the waning season's mists.

It is "A Sailor's Sweetheart" that Mr. Marcus Stone paints this year, but she has been the sweetheart of innumerable other swains in bygone years. The time has

"Autumn Haze."
By Alfred East. (Drawn expressly for The New-York Times.)

lifted hands pushing back the weight of hair from its face, with the spook of the same sex which Millais has evolved to comprehend what has been said about the advance of the younger men. I do not know that Mr. Dicksee's picture is great art, but it is tender and sympathetic, and pictorially most pleasing. He has another picture, also a variation upon that hardest-worked of themes, the love of Paolo and Francesca. It suggests a black-and-white reproduction which people will buy, but it will not be remembered among the good pictures of the year.

Solomon J. Solomons's Nude.

Mr. S. J. Solomons has become so popular and busy a portrait painter that nothing but the sternest necessity of being annually on evidence with an "Academy" picture could have carved out of his fully-occupied time the leisure needed for his "Narcissus." One is tempted to regret that necessity in other cases besides Mr. Solomons's. After all, portraiture is what most of the great painters of history are remembered by, and portraiture is what all but a handful of modern painters who are out of debt live by. Mr. Solomons strikes me as having peculiar gifts in that direction, and if he had the courage frankly to insist upon standing or falling by those gifts, and leave the manufacture of conventional nude subject-pictures to others, I believe he would get his Associateship just as soon, and incidentally invest it with an exceptional value when it does come. His "Narcissus" is admirable of its kind. The flesh is well painted. The values of greens in the bosky thicket and the reflections in the pool are carefully studied. Both the heads of Narcissus, gazing at his image, and of Echo, staring beseechingly up at him, are charming in drawing and character. Everybody who goes to the Academy will notice the picture, and get a certain sensation of placid satisfaction out of having done so, but somehow one feels that already enough Narcissii have been painted.

Mr. Stanhope Forbes attracted great attention a few years ago by a vigorous study of a forge. His new picture, "The Smithy," would suggest by its title a variant upon the same theme, but in truth, except for size and a use of the same contrasting deep shadows and orange forge-flames, the two pictures have little in common. There are in "The Smithy" considerably less reliance upon mere skill and boldness of technique, and much more attention to the human interest, and what Academicians call the story, than in the older work. It will be one of the works of the year.

Mr. Orchardson a few years ago had the distinction, year after year, of having his pictures more talked about than were those of any other man in the Academy. His superb series of "Mariage de Convenance" satires are still remembered as a unique feature of the art of the time. For some reason—ill health, it may be—he cares no longer to pique the curiosity of the public or win its plaudits. He exhibits this year only a small and not specially noteworthy portrait.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie is par excellence the painter of the Thames, and it is only fitting that his two academy pictures should deal with the great event of the river's history during our generation—the new Tower Bridge. One is of the opening ceremony, full of life and breadth; the other, a sunset study, with the graceful lines of the turreted novelty spanning in relief against the sky the familiar dusky scene of the pool, with its grimy old wharves and dingy craft.

Mr. T. B. Kennington sends a sombre cottage interior, admirably painted and sure to win high praise, and some portraits.

Mr. Arthur Hacker's rise to Associateship honors, and to public recognition as well, has been remarkable, when account is taken of his years and the modesty of his beginnings. The tall, narrow canvas of "Daphne," which he exhibits this year, illustrates very well the character of his work. It is excellent, of course, but it raises in my mind quite the same question which Mr. Solomons's "Narcissus" suggests. Indeed, since Mr. Hacker is already an Associate, there seems even less warrant than in his friend's case for this perfunctory annual tribute to the old academic tradition of so many yards of careful flesh painting to so much landscape and portrait work and subjects in costume. He has some portraits also.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn has been at work upon a large picture of the death of St. Simon Stylites, but the canvas which he sends to the Royal Academy, called "Rest," is to me much the more pleasurable and characteristic performance. The illustration he has been kind enough to draw for The Times conveys very faithfully the composition, but gives no idea of the charming effect produced by the whole foreground's being kept in a dense, cool shadow, while the background is suffused with a golden sunlight.

Mr. Seymour Lucas has a powerful study of three of the famous forty-five guardsmen, lying in wait with drawn daggers, just behind the drawn curtain, for that fateful moment which ended the life of the Duc de Guise. The ornate restorations of Viollet le Duc have made the task of the historical painter easy at Blois, so far as accessories go, but while not heedless of these, Mr. Lucas has concentrated his attention upon the conspirators themselves, and invested the trio with genuine dramatic interest.

Once More, Napoleon.

Mr. Andrew Gow, who alone among British military painters seems to have learned something from Meissonier, presents a Napoleonic picture which will be much talked about, and, in some form of reproduction, probably become as well known as Orchardson's "Bellerophon." The scene is the wet gray shingle of the Boulogne beach, looking across to the English coast. Napoleon is galloping forward; behind him are Berthier, Murat, Soult, and Bessières, and following them in the background a squadron of chasseurs. It is the crucial moment when the whole French plan of invasion crumbles at the spectacle long passed for quarreling with her or with the artist who has grown white-haired and prosperous in the study of her variable possibilities. It is the same pretty garden scene, and she leans on the same gray of lichened wall and looks out at the sea with the same tender, wistful look as of old. It is graceful, harmonious, nice, like the thirty or more that have preceded it.

Mr. Briton Rivière comes back to his lions again, the lions of Persepolis and Daniel's den. They are harnessed this time to the chariot of Phoebus Apollo, which they are tearing along by leaps and bounds through a bright-green meadow abutting a sharply blue sea, hemmed in by bold brown mountains. I have a certain pain in the colors of Mr. Rivière, but there are happy scores of thousands who know him only through black and white, and these will find strength and moving force in his new picture.

Mr. Alfred Parsons will arrive this year, one fancies, at the Associateship he should have had long ago. The journey to Japan

Rest.
By Frank Braugwyn. (Drawn expressly for The New-York Times.)

is not always an unmixed benefit to artists, but Parsons has returned from it visibly revivified and improved in grasp and style. "The Pink Border," a garden scene, with a kneeling gardener working at the mass of flowers which yield the title, and "The Thorn," a study of a rich clump of hawthorns in full blossom, with a background of characteristic English rusticity, are both brilliant pictures, which it will be impossible to pass by unnoticed.

Mr. T. Gotch, who was previously quite unknown, has attracted much attention for two successive years, with curiously bold studies of children with flowers, painted in Clausen's manner, against archaic mediæval backwork of illuminated missal sort. This year he has come out into the open air, and has a study of a young bride lying dead in a glowing mass of popples, which is very powerful.

Mr. David Murray has four large landscapes, all revealing varying aspects of the pleasant Berkshire country, having for their most distinctive feature the study of willows in graceful curving masses.

It is a bad year for Luke Fields, who sends only portraits, not at all up to his level. George Clausen as well has been seen to better advantage in other years.

There are no phenomenal appearances or striking new men this year, but a rather hopeful average of performance on the part of outsiders, with here and there, as in the cases of Chevalier Taylor, Arthur Wardle, George W. Joy, and J. Da Costa, who give signs of genuine promise and big achievements.

Of sculpture one hears little ever in England. Mr. Onslow Ford has a bust of Briton Rivière as his chief exhibit, but for the rest, it may be said with vagueness that while all the best sculptors have sent something, not all the worst sculptors have abstained.

H. F.

THE NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Men Trained in Continental Ateliers Infusing New Life in British Art.

As far back as the early seventies, was begun a movement among the students of the Royal Academy schools, arising partly from dissatisfaction at the rather old fogyish and conservative methods of that time-honored institution, and partly from the attractions offered by the possibilities of foreign study. The exodus of the stronger students to Paris, Antwerp, Brussels, and to German art centres was so large as to cause considerable comment and speculation. The work of these artists to-day and the quite remarkable progress they have made, the upsetting of many old traditions, the greater charm and attractiveness of their technique, and the high standard to which they have attained, testify to the foresight and intelligence which dictated so radical a departure.

Inasmuch as the work of these painters is seldom if ever seen on this side of the water, a short description of the men, their pictures, and their methods may be found to be of interest.

England is essentially the land of custom and tradition, conservative to the highest degree. That a thing happens to be so is ample reason that it should always be so, and any change is resented. The survival of various old-time forms of antiquated ceremonies and procedures, that have no place in the present century, exist to an astonishing degree. In the law, in politics, and certainly where royalty is concerned, fashions and customs, not only absurdly out of date, but frequently utterly ridiculous, are still maintained and gone through with the most pompous solemnity.

The Royal Academy (though an American was at one time its President) is no exception to the rule. Quite the contrary. It stands, or perhaps it should be said in strict justice, that it did stand, for a narrow, shortsighted conservatism. Any variation from the academic and conventional in painting in these earlier days met with great disapprobation and severe condemnation. New ideas, composition or color, the exploiting of unfamiliar schemes, received scant recognition at the hands of jury or council. After awhile, however, and as these students abroad began to return to England, brilliant in technique, fresh in ideas, strong in their personality, brimful of enthusiasm and ambition, showing at the various other exhibitions attractive work, striking in its originality and challenging admiration and attention, they began to make a stir.

They were not to be ignored, and, like Banquo's ghost, they would not down; so it came about that little by little they began to force themselves upon the attention of the Academy, and to-day half a dozen or more of their names may be found upon the lists of the Associates. Stanhope A. Forbes, Frank Bramley, Arthur Hacker, J. W. Waterhouse, and our own John S. Sargent are already within the charmed circle, which is gradually widening out. Combining all the qualities of story telling composition distinctively English with its attractive literary side, and the powerful technical achievements characteristic of Continental training, a high order of work was the result; indeed, it may be said that almost a new school was the outcome of the movement. The disagreeable, florid color that had so long been an unpleasant feature of English work was not apparent in the productions of these men; values were preserved, heretofore an unknown quantity in England since the days of Constable, who, by the way, stood almost alone in this respect, and in place of idealized, impossible peasants, of weak and vapid femininity, there were nature, realism, and true, honest portrayals of flesh and blood, palpitating womanhood.

The quiet pathos of English fisher life, with its humble joys or sombre tragedies, was given with force and truth. High life, with its types of English beauty, was portrayed in an able way. The classic was conceived in a less conventional spirit, the men and women were given the touch of humanity that roused the interest of the spectator; there were honesty, sincerity, and, above all, a healthy manliness in color, drawing, and composition. Drawn together by sympathetic ties, and realizing the futility of serious effort in the capital, where the oppressiveness and the interruptions of London's social side rendered progress well-nigh impossible, artist colonies were formed in various parts of the Kingdom. Newlyn and St. Ives, in Cornwall, became perhaps the most prominent of these settlements.

Studios were built, the natives looked with favor upon the newcomers, whose advent added to the prosperity of the place, and pleasant relations were at once established. Fisher wives and old sailors in retreat were taught to pose, the sixpences, shillings, and half crowns proving welcome additions to the modest means of these people. Best of all, the great object was attained—the painter found himself in touch with his subjects. There were sent up from these old towns admirable pictures, which were hung subsequently at the Royal Academy, and which proved new notes in every way. It was left for the rich merchants of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and other big cities to take the initiative, and become the first patrons of these young men, to realize their talent, and to render the substantial financial recognition so necessary to enable them to continue.

Not all are prosperous, however, and though admired by the artists, praised by the press, and encouraged in many ways, the path of the painter in England as elsewhere, is rarely strewn with roses. But the new generation of English artists gives great promise; the hard, dry, unsympathetic and emotionless school is practically dead, the few who remain drive with each succeeding picture, another nail in its coffin. It may be questioned if the English, as a race, are inherently artistic. If judged by the standards of the Latin races, certainly they are not; but a nation that can give to the world a Constable, a Gainsborough, a Lawrence, a Turner, a Frederick Walker, a Watts, and a Berne Jones contains within it great possibilities. The narrow, insular prejudices are passing away, extended travel, a freer intercourse with other nations, and the spirit of the century, all these are not without their influence. The new school has come to stay.

In the dozen years past the character of the English exhibitions has radically changed, the new blood infused therein has given a strong and healthy impulse in a good direction; public opinion, taste, and judgment have naturally improved.

The old order changeth, yielding place to new.

STATEMENT OF THE

Germania Bank

215 BOWERY, CORNER RIVINGTON ST.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 30, 1895.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and Discounts	$3,017,054.02	Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Bonds	267,563.25	Surplus Fund	600,000.00
Banking House and Real Estate	181,000.00	Undivided Profits	13,223.26
Legal Tenders and Bank Notes	89,024.00	Dividend No. 38	10,000.00
Specie	490,447.86	**Deposits . . .**	**3,859,678.22**
Exchanges	250,897.21		
Due from Banks	386,915.14		
	$4,682,901.48		$4,682,901.48

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President. HENRY W. SCHMIDT, Vice President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Asst. Cashier.

Business and Personal Accounts Respectfully Solicited.

TO REJECT THE WATER CONTRACT

Jersey City Commissioners Object to Prices as Excessive and Do Not Like the Watershed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 1.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that the contract for a new water supply, ordered Monday by the Street and Water Commissioners to be made with the Jersey City Company, would be rejected by the Board of Finance at its meeting to-morrow night.

The Finance Board met in secret session at 10 o'clock last night, and discussed the matter until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. Corporation Counsel John A. Blair was present to advise the board as to the legal aspects of the case. He said the board might concur in the award or reject it, but it could in no wise alter the terms of the proposed contract.

The board finally decided by unanimous vote to reject the contract. The reason given for this action is that the prices proposed to be charged are excessive, while the board does not consider that the watershed it is proposed to draw from is sufficient to supply Jersey City with the water it will need a few years hence.

The new Board of Street and Water Commissioners will meet Monday, and it is believed that new proposals will at once be called for under new specifications to be prepared by Mr. Blair.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK

Dr. James, in Resigning as President, Tells of the Great Success Won.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The University Extension Society has had since 1891 the benefit of the leadership of Dr. Edmund J. James of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. Now, after four years of hard labor in the cause, the pressure of other work forces him to resign the office of President of the society. His letter of resignation is a history of the progress of an enterprise whose success has been very gratifying to its founders and to which Dr. James, though he modestly takes little credit to himself, has contributed in no small degree.

The first courses of University Extension lectures were given in November, 1890, upon plans which had been formulated by Dr. William Pepper. On Dr. James devolved the labor of giving permanence to a movement, which many feared was only to prove a short-lived outburst of enthusiasm. Each year since has been marked by steady progress. From the seven courses of lectures in the short season—two months—of 1890, the number grew to 87 in 1891, 105 in 1892, 111 in 1893, and 135 in 1894. Dr. James looks upon the record of last year as a very gratifying one, the percentage of increase being higher than in any previous year, while the year was marked by business depression which caused many educational movements to suffer.

The lecture instruction work, which started in Philadelphia, has extended to distant localities. Centres have been established in forty-five of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania, and courses have been held under the society's auspices in eleven other States — New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Louisiana. Dr. James estimates that over 20,000 people attended the various courses during the last year. The object was to reach all classes of people. During the progress of the enterprise it has been found that the women were the first to appreciate its advantages. Year by year, however, the circle has widened, and appreciable progress has been made in the direction of interesting in the work other classes, including teachers, clerks, business men, mechanics, and factory operatives. "To reach the last-mentioned class," says Dr. James, "must be a slow process at best. It can be done only as a result of interesting other classes better able financially to assume the initial expense of developing and establishing this method of instruction. When it is once firmly established in a community for one class of society, means will be found of enlarging its scope and usefulness so as to include all. The friends of extension can certainly not be satisfied with anything less than this."

Besides the systematic courses of lectures, two Summer meetings have been held, at which lectures were given, and which have been of great benefit. Many classic courses have also been given. One great aid to the work of the society has been its publications, which have helped materially in directing public interest along fruitful lines. The two national conferences held in Philadelphia accomplished valuable results for the movement.

"On its financial side," writes Dr. James, "the work has steadily tended to become self-supporting. It is not believed that University Extension work, any more than any other form of high educational service, can be carried on in such a way as to dispense with the contributions of public-spirited citizens to aid in its prosecution, but the experience of the society has demonstrated the fact that a continually-increasing sum, both absolutely and relatively, can be obtained from the communities themselves in which University Extension is prosecuted and from the people who most immediately profit by its work."

Instructors from about twenty universities and colleges have co-operated in one or another of the phases of the undertaking, including nearly all the best known of American educational institutions. Dr. James gives great credit to the present Secretary of the society, Edward T. Devine, whom he speaks of as a man of great educational experience and insight and absolute devotion to the cause.

"I had a warm belief," he concludes, "in University Extension when I entered the work four years ago, and the experience gained in its prosecution has left me with a still firmer belief in its importance and feasibility. I congratulate you upon the results which you have already accomplished, and still more on the great opportunity which lies before you. University Extension is, I believe, destined to prove one of the greatest educational movements of the last quarter of this century. I consider it a high privilege to have been identified with its beginnings in the United States, and I sincerely regret that the pressure of other work which has the first claim on my attention does not permit me to continue my connection with it."

No Election of a Senator.

DOVER, Del., May 1.—The one ballot taken to-day for a United States Senator resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 6; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

MEN ANXIOUS FOR WORK

Long Line of Applicants at the New Labor Bureau.

THEY ARE PLEASED WITH THE LAW

Blanks Provided for the Would-Be Laborers in City Departments—District Leaders and Politicians Will Lose Patronage.

Sixteen hundred laboring men, who are anxious to obtain employment in city departments, visited Labor Clerk E. P. Cringle in the Criminal Courts Building, yesterday and received application blanks, which they were instructed to fill out and return, so that they might afterward be registered and placed on the list for examination.

In extending the civil service so as to apply to such laborers, the district leaders and politicians have been deprived of the patronage with which they have heretofore built up their power and influence. It will in future only be necessary for a person wishing employment on public works to go directly to the Labor Clerk, file an application, pass a physical examination, and await appointment.

The news of the new departure spread rapidly through the city among the laboring classes, and by daybreak yesterday crowds of men began to gather in front of the Courts Building. The office of the Labor Clerk is in the southeast corner of the building, opening upon the entrance steps. The first arrivals gathered around the double doors, and the others formed in line along Centre Street. This line gradually lengthened until it wound around the corner into White Street.

Clerk Cringle was not notified of his appointment until Tuesday night, and hardly knew what he would be called upon to do. He had been employed in the Street-Cleaning Department a number of years, so that he was familiar with the class of men he would have to deal with, but he was not prepared to meet the crowd that confronted him. He had been told by the Civil Service Commissioners to register the applicants, but he saw that if he attempted to do that, with his limited staff of assistants, the work would take a week, so he decided simply to issue blanks, which could be filled out and returned by the men at their leisure.

Mr. Cringle's office is small, so he ordered that only fifty applicants should be admitted at one time. The doors were opened, and a rush was made, but only the first fifty were admitted. The men were ranged along one side of the room, and Mr. Cringle made a little speech.

"Boys," he said, "you take these blanks as they are given out and fill them up at home. If you cannot write well yourself, get some one who can. Do not state the department you want to work in, but simply say what kind of position you want. You will be assigned to departments as vacancies occur."

This speech was repeated thirty times during the day, and Mr. Cringle reeled it off time after time, as if he were a phonograph.

"I know most of the applicants," said Mr. Cringle to a reporter for The New-York Times. "They have tried often to get employment in the Street-Cleaning Department, but have been rejected for one reason or another. I expect many of them will be rejected this time, though, of course, I cannot refuse to give them blanks."

The men continued all day to file in and out of the office, and it was nearly 5 o'clock when the last blank was handed out. It was remarked that there were only a few Italians in the crowd.

"The Italians," said Mr. Cringle, "have not heard of this new move yet, but they will learn of it to-night, and to-morrow they will swarm to the Courts Building."

As the returns are received they will be assorted and classified, and the applicants will then be notified when to appear for examination. Those who pass muster will be registered and will be notified in turn when and where to report for duty.

The civil service rule under which the registration of laborers is made is Regulation 69, governing Schedule G, under which the Labor Registration Bureau was created. It reads:

All persons seeking any employment classified in Schedule G shall apply for registry for such employment to the Labor Clerk of the Civil Service Commissioners, who shall thereupon forthwith deliver to the applicant or mail to him at the address given by him a copy of these rules and an application blank of such form as shall be prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners, calling for the name, age, residence, and citizenship of the applicant; the number and relationship of the persons dependent upon him for support, his previous occupation and service, if any, in the army or navy of the United States, and the date of his discharge therefrom, and also a certificate of character, for the purpose of signature, by two reputable residents of New-York City, one of whom is or shall have been an employer of the applicant, vouching for his sobriety, trustworthiness, industry, and capacity for labor in the employment for which he seeks to be registered. * * No educational test or qualification shall be required, but any willfully false statement or fraudulent conduct on the part of the applicant shall disqualify him for registration.

For any other service that that of common laborer, candidates will be required to produce a certificate from some competent person or persons of his ability to do the special kind of work for which he desires to be certified.

It will be necessary for the applicants to swear to their applications before notaries.

It is not known yet what physician will be selected to conduct the examinations or where they will be held. No age limit has been placed upon applicants.

A reporter for The New-York Times talked with a number of the men as they stood in line, and nearly all agreed that the new method of engaging laborers was a vast improvement over the old.

"The politicians are no longer in it," said William Lawler of 110 Lawler Street. "We can come here and get our positions directly and without having to curry favor with the district leaders. It gives every man a fair show. The poor man will have a chance now to get work without joining a political club or organization."

A typographical error in The New-York Times yesterday made it appear that the assistant to Labor Clerk Cringle would receive a salary of $4,600 a year. The salary will be only $600.

WILL REVISE THE DRILL REGULATIONS

The Work Gen. Ruger Is to Do by Special Assignment.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The assignment of Gen. Ruger to special duty in Washington has been construed to mean that he may succeed Gen. Schofield in charge of the army, instead of Gen. Miles, who by rank will be entitled to the distinction when Gen. Schofield is retired in September. This is erroneous. He will revise the drill regulations of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, a subject which has engrossed more expert attention and taken up more time than any subject in any department in Washington.

Men have been employed in this work a long time, and the labor of years is to be finally closed by a revision by Gen. Ruger. If he simply makes minor changes, such as pertain only to the phraseology of the work, he will soon complete his duties, but if he departs from the principles already adopted, which under his instructions it is said he may do, he will have to perform one of the most gigantic tasks ever undertaken alone by an army officer. A single important change will involve an immense amount of alteration, and unless the work is done carefully and systematically the whole thing may be in a hopeless muddle.

Zella Nicholaus's Declaration.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 1.—The declaration of Zella Nicholaus, in the suit against George J. Gould, was filed with County Clerk Fisher to-day. It merely sets forth in detail her original statement that she was possessed of a check or certificate of the value of $40,000, and Mr. Gould took it from her and converted it to his own use.

She does not say who made the check or how she came possessed of it. The answer must be filed within thirty days.

When a Justice He Was Bribed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 1.—Frank Casper, an ex-Justice of the Peace, was convicted in the General Sessions Court today of malfeasance and bribery. The evidence showed that July 3, 1893, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Jacob Semansky and dismissed the case in consideration of $60.

Constable Brobrasky testified that he received the money and gave $50 of its to Casper, retaining $10 for himself.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; has three years' private city reference. Call or address, Thursday and Friday, 340 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a competent chambermaid or parlormaid in a first-class situation; she is young, reliable, and willing. Apply at present employer's, on Thursday, at 175 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist the waitress or help with children; good references. L. L., Box 815 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent young Protestant girl; is good sewer; has first-class city reference. A. F., Box 896 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. B. C., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; country preferred for Summer. Call, 11 to 1, 5 West 36th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country; best reference from present employer. 47 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting, or light housework; eight years' reference from last employer. Nanratty, 525 East 16th St.; 2 flights.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman; first-class chambermaid; would assist in laundry or dining room; good reference. Call, two days, 162 11th Av., corner 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Hilma, care of Charles Palm, 144 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced young girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; in private family; good city reference. 207 West 67th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, just disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping, as chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Chambermaid, 302 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By French-Canadian girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; employers going to Europe 6 East 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; would help with washing, sewing, or grown children. 643 Lexington Av., McCormack's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; American family; good city reference. 118 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes position for her chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 52 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamber-work and help with washing or assist with children; good reference. 698 10th Av.; Dolgan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; four years' best city reference. 124 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or light housework. 607 3d Av.; fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country for Summer. 410 West 56th St. Finn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl, or attend invalid lady; best city reference. 214 East 28th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in dining room or pantry if required; good city references. 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; first-class; fine washer and ironer; good city reference. 232 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; very good city reference. F. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent chambermaid and sewer, or to wait on lady; excellent city reference. R. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid at present employed. Call, Wednesday, at 141 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By an American girl; first-class reference; present employer can be seen. 39 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, or to assist with grown children. 116 East 37th St.; lady seen.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; five years' city reference. 450 West 54th St., Kissane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as competent chambermaid in American private family; best city references. 915 6th Av., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer. 75 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl; chambermaid; best city reference. 235 East 10th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—North German young lady would like to live with a family in the country for the Summer as companion, or to teach children German, French, English some hours daily for board only; highest references. B. Y., 408 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young English lady as companion, amanuensis, or governess to young children; good traveler; best references. Miss Clark, 20 Oakwood Av., Orange, N. J.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can be highly recommended. Call, from 11 to 1, 57 West 48th St.

COOK.—By good cook; all kinds of cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker and buttermaker; reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. 136 West 52d St.

COOK.—By American Protestant; excellent cook and assist with washing; reliable; obliging; best city reference. Lordan, 1,437 3d Av., stationery store.

COOK.—French; first-class in all respects; lately arrived from Paris; understands pastry, &c.; good reference. Cuisinière, Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; can cook for dinner parties and all kinds of fancy dishes; city or country; highest references. 426 West 53d St., Ryan's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman, (from London;) first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; American and English references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; day, week, or month; good city reference; wages, $40. Martin, 209 East 40th St.; first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; city reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl, as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; best references from last place; in private family only; understands French and American cooking. 165 East 34th St., store.

COOK.—By respectable woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent reference; last employer can be seen. 165 East 37th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references; wages, $25. Call, for two days, at 301 West 43d St., care of Mrs. Smith.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook and to assist with wash; private family; eight years' city references; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl, in small private family; good plain cook; first-class laundress; country preferred; good reference. 313 East 81st St.

COOK.—By young woman, as cook; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. 358 West 38th St., first floor.

COOK.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman as cook; do plain washing; private family; best references. Louise, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; leaving on account of family going to Europe. 5 West 57th St.

COOK.—First-class; city or country; best city reference. 494 Columbus Av.; wring Howard's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; would prefer to go up the Hudson. Present employer, 15 East 29th St.

COOK.—By capable girl as cook or laundress in a private family; best references. 144 West 55th St.

COOK.—English; lately landed; in private family; good references. Keehill, 303 East 83d St.

COOK.—First-class; best city reference; private family; city or country. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference; no cards. 316 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; three years' city reference from last employer. 213 East 40th St.; Doyle's bell.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; city or country; understands milk and butter; best city reference. 490 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; no washing; city or country; with best of city reference. 324 West 48th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; three years' best city reference. 986 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent cook and laundress; moderate wages. Apply at present employer's, 49 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook, and assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 159 East 53d St.

COOK.—By young, competent cook; assist with washing; reference; town or country. 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good baker; city reference. 256 West 41st St., third floor.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; willing to go to country; reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., 63d St. Callaghan.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; good soups; no objection to a little plain washing; good reference; city or country. 221 East 29th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Excellent; willing to go to country for Summer; city reference. 79 East 121st St.; ring last bell.

COOK.—thoroughly competent; good city reference from last place. 224 East 70th St.; first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook and do coarse washing in private family; go to country; personal city references. 228 East 45th St.

COOK.—By American Protestant as competent family cook; good baker; city or country. M. R., 101 West 45d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all branches; year and a half best city reference; would go to the country; last employer can be seen. M. J., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; experienced family cook; can take full charge of kitchen and do marketing if required; best city reference; last employer can be seen. H. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple, speaking only French; wife as excellent cook and pastry cook; man as useful man or waiter; $40 for two; city or country; city references. French, Box 267 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understand all branches; year and a half best city reference; would go to the country; last employer can be seen. M. J., 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in small private family; understands her duties in all its branches; best city references from last employer; country preferred; wages, not under $30. Louise, 162 West 22d St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook; no objection to little washing; in small private family; good city reference; home preferred to high wages. J. W., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American woman; thorough cook; to go out by day; understands all kinds of domestic work; private family; references. Harriett, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Young woman as competent cook; soups, meats, creams, jellies, thorough baker; do coarse washing; first-class city references; city or country. 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman, with a Roman Catholic clergyman; country preferred; best references. C. C., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; all branches of cooking, marketing; English and personal city references from best families. H., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; do marketing if required; city or country; best city reference. M. Y., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman, as good family cook; will assist with washing; in private family; best city reference. C. K., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; in a private family; city or country; good baker; good reference. B. M., 212 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; good baker; city or country; economical; last employer can be seen. Maggie, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; the wife as first-class cook, husband as butler, in private family; moderate wages; two years' references. D. P., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and BAKER.—By thoroughly-competent woman; understands her business in all its branches; private family; city reference. M. T., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; best city reference. S. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent first-class cook; Protestant; best references; can be highly recommended. Competent, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 653 West 42d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands bread, biscuit; do coarse washing; in small family; twelve years' reference from last place. S., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress or other work by the day. A. B., 554 3d Av., Advertisement Agency.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow to go out by the day washing or housecleaning. E. K., 148 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Accomplished; latest skirts; original designs in fancy waists; handsomely-made gowns for $10; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; now disengaged on account of families going abroad; would work for reasonable rates; is expert in cutting and fitting; would fit at residence. Mme. Daillet, 251 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits made at short notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person; good cutter, fitter; by day. Mlle. La Casse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent children's dressmaker by day; highest city testimonials. $1.35. L. M., 101 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—$3 a day; lunch only. E., 152 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As experienced resident governess, teaching all English branches, drawing, painting, piano; highest city testimonials. Instruction, Box 271 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated German nursery governess to child or lady; speaks German, French, English; is good dressmaker, good packer; no objection to traveling here or abroad. Address, for two days, T. M. L., 63 West 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced school teacher and governess; excellent testimonials; kindergarten; sewing. Mary Quinn, St. Mary's, 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes position for nursery governess; assist light chamberwork. 52 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant as nursery governess. Present employer's, 5 West 50th St.; before 2 o'clock.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning or afternoon hours; German, French, music, art, needle-work, painting; $5 weekly; no cards. Governess, 211 East 10th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced English-woman; good cook; used to managing servants; good needlewoman, upholstress, and care for linen; references. 101 Cottage St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework in country; small family; good reference; no postals. 343 West 32d St.

HOUSEMAID.—For parlor or pantry; best reference from present employer. 99 Madison Av., call from 11 to 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl lately landed, at housework and kitchenwork; willing, &c.; in private family. 435 West 33d St.; no cards; ring advertiser.

HOUSEWORK.—In private family or small boarding house; good cook and laundress; good city reference; city or country. 325 East 37th St., call for two days.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl; general housework. Present employer's, 49 West 57th St.

Kitchenmaids.

A LADY going to Europe wishes to place her competent kitchenmaid. Address 422 Madison Av.; can be seen Thursday and Friday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 12.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl; lately landed; as kitchenmaid with private family; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as first kitchenwoman; very thorough in all capacities; best city references. M. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, where a man cook is kept. 70 Columbus Av., Heagerty.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; first-class city references. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant woman; willing to assist with light chamberwork; is capable; good references. 765 6th Av., Mrs. Faulkner.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; is ready to assist with light chamberwork; first-class city reference; city or country. Seamstress, 478 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; competent in all her duties; excellent hairdresser; accustomed to traveling, first-class city reference from last employer, 160 East 49th St. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; willing and obliging; accustomed to travel; city or country; best reference. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid and seamstress; best city references; family going traveling preferred. Call, or address, care of Mrs. Bastianelo, 235 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—To elderly lady willing to go to country; good seamstress; understands duties of maid; all kinds of fine sewing; best city reference. 572 Lexington Av., fourth bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Louise, 207 West 27th St.; care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. M. Bisset, 181 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; would like to travel; city references. Parisienne, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as first-class lady's maid and seamstress; excellent dressmaker; city reference. B. L., 666 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid and seamstress; excellent dressmaker; city reference. N. N., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; competent; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. W. W., 397 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an intelligent German person, 26, as maid and seamstress to young ladies or grown children; ladies' and children's dresses made; will do marketing or assist in light chamberwork if required; speaks English; city or country; wages, $20; personal references Can be seen at 400 East 87th St., Meister.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Elizabeth McCann, 437 West 32d St., Lander's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; understands her duties thoroughly; willing to do light chamberwork; no children; country or traveling; best city refrences. S. A., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By Swiss maid; to young ladies; speaks French and German; would like to go to Europe; city reference. A. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid to grown children or parlormaid to assist butler; best references; three years in present place. Present employer's, 31 West 53d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to grown children; good dressmaker and packer; would travel or go to the country. M. G., 650 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By capable North German; willing and obliging; understands hairdressing, shampooing, packing; willing to travel; city references. 10 East 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl; good dressmaker; cuts and fits perfectly; last employer can be seen. 1,575 3d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—Four years' best city reference. 124 East 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German; no objection to travel; present lady can be seen from 11 to 12 A. M. 152 West 57th St.

MAID.—By a competent, first-class French maid; reliable in all her duties; very good packer. Francaise, 118 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Families going to Larchmont, New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon, or around that location can make Summer arrangements with a first-class laundress moving out there; terms low; first-class personal reference. K. M., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes situation for her laundress, whom she can thoroughly recommend either as laundress or chambermaid. Present employer's, 3 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; excellent; in first-class private family; first-class shirt and flannel hand; best city reference; no objection to short distance in country; no cards or notes. 158 West 31st St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for competent laundress; for June 1; will assist with chamberwork or cleaning; neat, honest, and industrious. 79 East 37th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; in small family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. L. B., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; lady can be seen. 45 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; understands her work thoroughly; highly recommended; city reference. 151 West 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; just disengaged; very best reference from last employer. L., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl; first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in a private family; best reference. Mrs. Kane, 515 West 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; good city reference. Call for two days, 546 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 201 East 55d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country; good references. Call, for two days, at 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; present employer can be seen, Thursday, from 9:30 until 11 A. M. 55 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; ever seven years' best city references. M. D., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in private family; personal reference given. J. A. T., Box 851 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city references. I. M., 650 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman, to do laundrywork in private family. 157 East 27th St.

Nurses.

A LADY going to Europe wishes to place her trustworthy French nurse. Address 422 Madison Av.; can be seen Thursday and Friday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 12.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, experienced Englishwoman; middle-aged; will take infant from birth; best city reference. 41 West 27th St.

NURSE.—Lady would like to secure a place for a nurse, whom she can highly recommend; could take care of growing children, or one young girl, with light chamberwork. Call from 10 to 12, 8 East 10th St.

NURSE or MAID.—Young Englishwoman, wishing to go to England, would give her services as nurse or maid in return for passage; good references. L. M. B., 149 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By refined German Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress to one child, not under 4 years old, in an American family; best city references. E. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant young woman; for baby or grown children; is good seamstress; the best of references. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; English; can take entire charge and bring up baby; highest references. Stevens, Box 269 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent, trustworthy, reliable nurse; to take entire charge of infant from birth, or growing; best city references. 225 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By young girl, as nurse for child over 3 years old; would wait on lady; six years' city reference from last place. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347; side entrance.

NURSE.—By young American woman as experienced child's nurse; would wait on lady or do light chamberwork; eight years in last place. 142 West 52d St.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By bright American girl; willing and obliging; as nurse or maid to grown children; willing to go to country; excellent personal reference. 24 Bethune St.

NURSE.—Experienced; thoroughly competent; entire charge of infant or older children; good references. 413 Lexington Av., second flat.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; take entire charge of infant; best city reference; city or country. 234 West 33d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young American girl; nurse, seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. L. C., 209 East 59th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant girl, not long in country, as nurse; good sewer and embroiderer. 120 East 86th St.; Lowery's bell.

NURSE.—By young English person; experienced in sickness, as nurse to invalid lady. F. H. B., 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of baby on bottle; best city reference. 340 West 52d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to a baby; three and a half years' reference from last place. 115 East 40th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—Experienced; to invalid gentleman; massage treatment; sober and attentive; reference. Hall, 101 West 42d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French seamstress; would wish to go to Europe or assist with light chamberwork; first-class city reference; city or country. Seamstress, 478 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her seamstress and chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, 16 West 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French Protestant person; competent; willing to do light chamberwork. 20 West 33d St., present employer's.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as good waitress in private family; two years' city reference. 425 Amsterdam Av., between 80th and 81st Sts.; Connolly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; understands silver, salads, and wines; best city reference; city or country. M. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; takes full charge of silver; makes good salads; serves wines; good references. N. H., 101 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; several years' reference; last employer can be seen. E. Wail, 237 East 26th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl, to do up-stairs work or waiting; best of reference. 161 East 28th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent young girl in private family; disengaged in a few days. 11 East 60th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class waitress; best city references. E. G., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city references. M. B., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in small private family. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 18 West 49th St., from 11 to 1.

WAITRESS, PARLOR MAID, or CHAMBERMAID in a private family. 84 West 39th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as competent waitress; has best city or country reference. 257 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in small private family; best references. 225 East 39th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can take butler's place; six years' best city reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, at present employer's, 2 Gramercy Park.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in good private family; best city reference; will go in country; wages, $20; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. M. H., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as first-class waitress; capable of filling butler's place; best city references. A. A., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl; as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 146 Times.

WAITRESS. — Thoroughly competent to fill a man's place in private family; country for Summer; best personal city reference. L. B., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress. Call at present employer's, 15 East 46th St., on Thursday and Friday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; in a private family; city reference. 109 West 60th St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable colored woman to do washing or go out to do day's work; best of reference. M. C., 152 East 98th St., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

AMANUENSIS.—Refined young lady, trained nurse, stenographer, and typewriter, desires position in a physician's office; accustomed to office work, keeping physician's books, and to assist at operations; three years in present position; best references. Business, 25 Whitehall St., Room 50.

LINEN-ROOM GIRL.—First-class; city or country; best city reference. 494 Columbus Av., Howard's bell.

MANICURE wishes few private customers. 26 West 19th St.

PANTRYMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent young woman as pantrymaid or second chambermaid. May be seen before 12 on Thursday and Friday at present employer's, 19 East 47th St.

PANTRYMAID.—By an excellent young woman as pantrymaid or second chambermaid. May be seen, before 12, on Thursday and Friday, at present employer's, 19 East 47th St.

YOUNG GIRL FOR UPSTAIRS WORK AND make herself generally useful. 414 East 83d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; aged 39; speaks English; sober and obliging; understands his duties; care parlor floor; many years in the same place; city or country; personal references from city. A. R., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman, aged 30; understands his duties thoroughly and is willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. J. P., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man first-class butler; highly recommended for care of silver; wife first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; both to go in same place; personal references. A. A., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Englishman; age, 30; single; town or otherwise; six months in this country; good English and city reference. A. Mansfield, care of George Wheeler, 128 East 41st St.

BUTLER, USEFUL COOK, and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable married couple in small private family; references. L., 117 West 75th St., basement.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; age, 33; strictly temperate; thorough care of silver; gentleman's clothes; best references. W. S., 625 8th Av.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Thoroughly competent; willing to be generally useful; strictly temperate; good city references. O. N., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent, experienced Englishman, where second man is kept; shortly disengaged; age, 36; one years' reference from present employer. J. M., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady highly recommends her butler and Englishman; efficient, trustworthy; a good servant in every respect; family going to Europe. K., 55 East 34th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; good reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. V., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; French; age, 30; single; highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six years' first-class city references. H., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young man; 26; in private family or on private place in country; three years' best city reference. George, Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced young man; single; also is a good valet; five years in last place; best reference. H. H., care of Mrs. Cunningham, 155 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; age, 29; has three years' best reference from last employer; lady can be seen. F. G., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; three years in last place; disengaged on account of family going abroad; strictly temperate; tall, and of good appearance. R. H. A., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Higher Markets and More Active Trading.

LIGHT DELIVERIES ON CONTRACT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Unsettled—Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

The contract deliveries were considerably below expectations, and the news from abroad bullish, which caused a sharp advance in grain and led to a heavy switching business, with the close very firm, and a further advance reported on the curb. Local shorts bought freely on the firmer news from the West, and the increased interest shown by foreign houses. Provisions were unsettled and dull. Cotton was more active, but lower, with longs realizing. Coffee was quiet and higher with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	68¾@	69
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32¼@	32½
Corn, No. 2 steamer	54¼@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65	@$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.20	@ 3.30
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ ..
Pork, mess	13.50	@14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.95	@ ..
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19	@ ..
Sugar granulated	4 1-16@	4⅜
Cheese, State full cream, new	7½@	8
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16	@ 16¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	9.80	@ 9.85
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with considerable excitement and a firmer close, with a large business reported in a switching way. The close showed an advance of 1¼@1⅝c, with cables better, free foreign buying, light contract deliveries, (only 120,000 bushels,) decreased Liverpool stocks, firmer West, and free covering. Spot was advanced 1⅜c and in light demand. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2½c over May, free on board, afloat, for export. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9c over aMy, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 71c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 77⅜c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 1,707 bushels.... Receipts, 45,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 186,839 bushels; in the interior, 194,166 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and 1¼@1⅝c higher, following the West, decreased stocks abroad, local covering, and absence of deliveries on contract. Spot was scarce and less active, but quoted firm. Sales, 73,000 bushels, including, for export, 24,000 bushels; No. 2 in store, 58¾@58⅞c, free on board, afloat, and 27,000 bushels do, to arrive, at 54¾c, free on board, afloat, May delivery; the trade bought 8,000 bushels steamer mixed at May price, in elevator, and 14,000 bushels steamer yellow at 53⅜@54c delivered....Receipts, 85,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 86,423 bushels; in the interior, 285,721 bushels....Clearances hence, 5,050 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 9,904 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were strong and fairly active at an advance of ¾c, on local covering, small contract deliveries, and following the West. Spot were ½c higher and closed firm, with a moderate trade....Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36⅜@37c for 25,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@32¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 37c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	4,480,000	67⅛@68⅝	68⅜
June	275,000	67⅛@68⅞	68⅜
July	6,480,000	67⅝@68⅞	68¾
August	1,925,000	68⅜@68 15-16	68⅜
September	1,730,000	67⅝@69¼	69
December	1,730,000	70 @71½	71⅝
Total	16,520,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	185,000	52¼@54¼	54¼
July	420,000	52¾@54⅜	54⅜
September	330,000	53¼@54⅝	54⅝
Total	935,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	150,000	31⅝@32¼	32¼
June	.....	@ ..	32⅜
July	100,000	32½@33¼	33¼
No. 2 white—			
May	.....	@ ..	36⅜
Total	250,000		

FLOUR—Holders were firm, but buyers were rather indifferent, and the trading was light. Sales, 17,000 bbls, including 2,700 bbls Winter straights at 33.25@$3.35, 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.90@$4.15, 500 bbls Spring clear at $3.25, 1,000 sacks no grade at $1.90, 300 bbls bakers' extra at $3.20, and 150 bbls No 1 Winter at $2.60, in sacks; city millers sold 4,855 bbls patents, 2,100 bbls clear, 1,850 bbls extra, and 700 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 6,828 bbls and 11,630 sacks; exports, 6,975 bbls and 500 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 46,899 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	2.40 @ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	2.85@ 3.00
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.50
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	@ 4.20
City clears	3.35@ 3.45
City extras	@ 2.75
City supers	@ 2.55
City fine	@ 2.45

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	$2.35@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.90	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.65@$4.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@2.60; white do, $2.50@2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75. In building wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@63c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c; MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; jor lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a fair movement in a jobbing way, with a generally firm market. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Buyers and sellers were about ½c apart. Full late prices were held, in most instances, quite firmly. There were inquiries for about 1,200 bbls for export, but the price was out of sight, with the disposition not to exceed 26½c for prime yellow, while 27c was rather generally asked, although 26¾c would have secured limited quantities. There was no business for the day beyond jobbing quantities. Reports from the mills were of offerings being steadily cleaned up, much reduced stocks near coast sections, and that for the most part shipments to this market were of small lots, and in instances, as winding up consignments for the season. There were eight tanks crude in bulk obtained in Arkansas, to come here, at 19c. As concerns export markets France and Italy alone show interest here, Germany being well supplied from accumulations made prior to the advance in its duty, while Dutch markets got from the large tank holdings of American oil there is sufficient supply for a long period, and England is working upon its own production to the neglect of American oil on fresh buying orders. COCOANUT OIL is quiet, and held steady; Ceylon quoted at 5¾@5¾c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and steady in price; city quoted at 30c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand, and at easy prices; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—Oil opened and highest, 1.85; lowest, 1.83½; closed, 1.85 here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Eased off a little by reason of dullness and lower prices for hogs, of which there were fair supplies, but became firmer, especially toward the close, on a few buying orders to cover contracts. The export demands were slow, and the advices from abroad were of a slack business in the way of distributions. Chicago estimated receipts of hogs for to-day at 25,000 head. The deliveries on contracts at Chicago were 15,000 bbls pork, 6,500 tcs lard, and 1,250,000 lb short ribs. Stocks in Chicago were estimated at 125,000 bbls pork, 48,000 tcs lard, and 30,000,000 lb short ribs.

LARD—Western stearine opened weak by reason of 5 points decline at the West, but became steadier, and closed about as on Tuesday, although demand dragged. Cash closed at 6.95c asked; no sales; city steam was fairly active at 6.37½c, at which 300 tcs were sold, and 100 tcs, iron bound, at 7c. Options—No sales; May closed at 7c asked; July closed at 7.15c, nominal. Refined was quiet; Continent was quoted at 7.35c; South American at 7.75c; compound lard was quiet; quoted at 5.50c. The West reacted from 5 points decline; May was at 6.62@6 70c bid, closing at 6.70c asked; July at 6.80@6.85c, closing at 6.85; September at 6.97½@7.02c asked, closing at 7c.

PORK—There was a small export business, and 100 bbls taken up at steady figures. The West was down about 10c, but closed 12½c better than on Tuesday for May, and fairly steady on other months; May was at $11.80@$12 bid, closing at $12 bid; July at $12.10@$12.25, closing at $12.25; September at $12.30@$12.45, closing at $12.45. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $12.75@$13.

BACON—The short rib dealings closed a little better than on Tuesday for May options, after a slight decline, with somewhat freer covering on the later dealings. May was at 6.02½@6.10c, closing at 6.10c; July at 6.20@6.27½c, closing at 6.27½c; September at 6.30@6.40c, closing at 6.40c.

CUTMEATS—City meats were easy and slow; clear bellies were quoted at 6⅞@7⅛c, the latter for small lots for the Cuba trade, and 29 bxs sold. City-pickled shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do 6½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅞@7⅛c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝c for 12 lb and 8⅜c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tireced, at 5⅞c; fresh bellies, 5¾c.

BEEF had little attention, while held at steady prices. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city, extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS showed only light demands. At the West, $18.50@$19, the later prices for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS were more freely offered at a decline. Receipts at the West, 64,505 head; same time last year, 63,519 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; $4.40@$4.85; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,404 head; 10@15c lower; slow; $4.15@$4.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,999 head; lower; $4.35@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 4,300 head; opened 5@10c lower; $4.10@4.60. Pittsburg slow; $4.10@$5.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,802 head; $4.50@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weaker; $4.40@$4.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.80 @$4.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.65@$4.85. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6⅜c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6½@6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The supplies for this week on offer are small, with 4¾c asked and 4⅝c bid. The melters are for the most part sold up, and are behind in their deliveries on the moderate make from the reduced offerings of late. There are sellers from next week's make at 4¾c. For country, moderate demand, with sales of 80,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅜@4¼c. For Australian a nominal market at 5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the West would not pay upon this market over 8¼c, and would not be brisk buyers at that price, while the local refiners are out of the market. There are sellers at 8½c. For lard-stearine a wholly nominal situation at about 8⅝c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and steady at 20@25 points advance on local covering and following the cables. Havre was steady at ¼@½f advance, and Hamburg quiet at partly ½ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16@16¼c for No. 7, and 14⅜@15c for No. 8. Sales, 980 bags Central American and 900 bags Maracaibo on private terms. ....Option sales: Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 14.25c; October, 250 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.55c; March, 250 bags at 14.55c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 1,000 bags, at 14.40c, 250 bags at 14.35c, 250 bags at 14.40c; June, 500 bags at 14.35c; July, 1,250 bags at 14.70c, 500 bags at 14.75c; September, 750 bags at 14.60c, 1,250 bags at 14.65c, 750 bags at 14.70c; October, 250 bags at 14.70c; December, 250 bags at 14.65c; 500 bags at 14.60c, 1,000 bags at 14.65c; March, 500 bags at 14.55c; total, 9,000 bags. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for July; 10 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for July; total for day, 11,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.45@14.55	..@..
February	14.45@14.55	..@..
March	14.45@14.55	..@..
April	@	@ ..
May	14.35@14.40	15.25@15.35
June	14.30@14.35	15.30@15.35
July	14.75@14.80	15.20@15.25
August	14.65@14.75	14.90@15.00
September	14.65@14.70	14.65@14.75
October	14.70@14.75	14.35@14.45
November	14.65@14.75	14.15@14.20
December	14.60@14.65	14.05@14.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1894.... 59,263
Receipts, (Rio, 86,657; Santos, 111,657; Victoria, 7,247; Bahia, 598; Ceara, 1,130, in April).....2,420,189

Total 2,479,452
Warehouse deliveries (161,132 in April)..2,271,290

Total stock in New-York May 1, 1895. 208,162
Baltimore stock, July 1, 1894 23,916
Receipts (14,278 in April)..203,987—227,903
Deliveries (20,575 in April)..... 209,689

Baltimore stock May 1, 1895..... 18,214
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1894 18,182
Receipts (25:577 in April)..173,445—191,627
Deliveries (18,672 in April)..... 160,966

New-Orleans stock May 1, 1895..... 50,661

Total stock in United States May 1, 1895 257,037
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 30 96,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 30. 21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 30..... 78,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 17..... 22,000

Total 474,037
Same time 1894..... 442,637

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.	
Java, fancies..28 @31	La Guayra—
Java, Malang..21 @22	Cora .....17½@18¾
Padang, int'r..26½@27	Caracas .....18 @19
Macassar—	Do, washed..19¾@20¼
Timor .....22 @23½	Porto Cabello.17 @18½
Pajo .....21 @22	Do, washed..19½@20¾
Maracaibo—	Savanilla—
Trujillo .....17¾@18½	Ocana .....18 @20
Bocono .....17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga ..18½@20¼
Tovar .....18 @19	Do, washed..19 @21½
Merida .....18½@20	Bogota .....20 @22
Cucuta,ord'y.18¾@19	Mexican—
Do, f'r to g'd.19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n.18¼@19
Do, p'e to c'e.20 @21	Do, white....19 @20
Central American—	Oaxaca ....19¼@21½
Costa Rica...17 @20½	Guatemala and
San Salvador.18¼@19½	Coban .....19 @22
Do, washed..19¼@21½	Jamaica .....17 @20¾
Mocha .....25½@26¼	

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular and unsettled, but closed steady at 9@12 points, decline, with a fairly active local trade and considerable switching. Liverpool was 4@5 points lower, and New-Orleans was selling freely at a decline. Spot was quiet at ⅛c decline, with sales of 135 bales to spinners and 41,700 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.64@6.66	6.69	6.60	2,400
June	6.56@6.57	6.61	6.48	24,000
July	6.61@6.62	6.63	6.54	19,300
August	6.65@6.66	6.69	6.57	146,300
September	6.67@6.68	6.70	6.59	17,800
October	6.71@6.72	6.74	6.63	34,500
November	6.75@6.76	6.77	6.66	10,100
December	6.79@6.80	6.82	6.74	10,500
January	6.86@6.87	6.87	6.80	6,900
February	6.90@6.92	..	..	..
March	6.95@6.97	6.96	6.96	600
Total				272,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 3.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	697	288	402	715	..	..
New-Orleans	5037	2896	6313	1353	..	..
Mobile	11	494	10	132	..	..
Savannah	525	1134	1205	393	..	..
Charleston	211	293	634	387	..	..
Wilmington	58	49	8	27	..	..
Norfolk	395	922	349	483	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	603	1266	..	..	..
Boston	1405	1085	1608	2273	..	..
Philadelphia	700	1228	5028	436	..	..
West Point	318	370	375	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9447	9360	17198	6199	..	..
This day last week	6384	17698	11569	8527	11106	11949
This day last year	3935	7851	5789	3452	4165	5214

GROCERIES

MOLASSES—Supplies are moderate and prices rule firm, with a fair inquiry.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test...Nominal		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Fancy grades are scarce and held firmly, with demand very fair.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4⅝@5	Rice flour	2⅝@2¾
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	5¾@4		

SUGAR—Demand continues good for raw, with prices very firm. Sales, 3,890 bags Pernambuco, 89° test, 2⅜c, and 7,081 bags centrifugals, 95° test, 2¼@2 932c, cost and freight....Refined active and firmer.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅜
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-16

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. Powdered sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 11-16@4⅞
Coarse powdered	4 5-16@4½
Granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4 11-16@4⅞
Crushed	4 11-16@4⅞
Powdered	4 5-16@4½
Coarse granulated	4 5-16@4½
Fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Con. granulated	4 5-16@4½
Cubes	4 5-16@4½
XXXX powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Mold A	4 5-16@4½
Diamond A	4 1-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	3 15-16@4⅛
Columbia A	3 13-16@4
Windsor	3 13-16@4
Ridgewood	3¾ @3 15-16
Phoenix A	3¾ @3 15-16
Empire A	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 6	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 7	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 8	3½ @3 11-16
No. 9	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 10	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 11	3 5-16@3⅜
No. 12	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 13 (net)	3 1-16@ ..
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@ ..

TEA—The auction sale of 6,473 pks was at steady prices for greens and easier prices for Oolongs, including: Moyune—230 pks hyson, 9@7c; 811 pks young hyson, 24½@9c; 295 pks imperial, 23½@11c; 435 pks gunpowder, 27@35c. Ping Suey—150 pks young hyson, 9@8¾c; 314 pks imperial, 10@9½c; 391 pks gunpowder, 28½@12c; Japan—54 pks siftings, 3¾@3½c; 388 pks Congou, 15@8½c; 144 pks India and O. Pekoe, 21@14c; Oolong—244 pks Foochow, 12@11½c; 1,718 pks Amoy, 12@9¾c; 1,288 pks Formosa, 20½@11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Demand still very light, but there is scarcely any stock arriving from this State or Canada, and holders show less disposition to force sales. Most of the lots that were required to be sold have been closed out. The future will be influenced largely, however, by foreign beans; at present these are slow and offering rather freely at quoted rates. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50@2.55; do, pea, $2@$2.05; do, medium, $1.95@$2; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@2.40; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.85; green peas, $1.05; do, bags, 97½@$1; do, Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—The top grades of fresh stock are receiving fair attention, and receipts do not accumulate to any extent. Prices, generally are steady.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	19 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	14½@15½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	19 @..
Creamery, firsts	17 @18
Creamery, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	12½@14
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10½@11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8
OLD BUTTER.	
State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @13
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @14
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—There is a more moderate trading. Prices are held about steady on desirable new stock, as exporters are expected to show renewed interest in stock to arrive.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, colored, choice	8 @..
State full cream, large, white, choice	@ 8
State full cream, poor to prime	6 @ 7¾
State full cream, small, choice	7½@ 8
State full cream, small, com. to good	6 @ 7¼
State light skims, Central N. Y., choice	6 @ 6½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	5 @ 5½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair to good	3 @ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	2 @ 2½
State full skims	1 @ 1¾
OLD CHEESE.	
State full cream, large, fancy	10½@11
State full cream, large, choice	9 @10
State full cream, large, com. to fair	5½@ 8½
State full cream, small, colored, f'cy	11 @..
State full cream, small, com. to prime	6½@10½
State part skims	1½@ 5½

EGGS—Moderate receipts and a fair demand, together with firm Western advices, enable sellers to sustain prices.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13½@13½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @13
Duck	13 @19
Goose	28 @30

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH—Apples in light supply and firm. Strawberries in larger supply and very irregular quality and value; all grades lower. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.25; do, Spy, $3.50@$5; do, russet, $2.50@$4. Strawberries, North Carolina, per quart, 10@25c; do, Charleston, 10@30c; do, Florida, 10@25c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Market for evaporated apples continues dull and weak, but without further quotable change. Scarcely anything doing in sun-dried apples; chops firm; cores and skins quiet; small fruits without demand and weak. California prunes are urgently offered at very easy prices, but there is no change in other Pacific coast fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7½@8c; do, prime to choice, 6⅝@7c; do, common to fair, 6@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5¼@6¼c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20@21c; cherries, 12c; blackberries, 4¾@5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@9½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day were 18 carloads. The large supply removed the possibility of any improvement in prices, and sellers were glad to find custom for the weighing stock at yesterday's figures. Ducks and geese are lower. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1; fowls, local and Western, per lb, 9@9½c; do, Southern, 8½@9c; roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.12.

DRESSED—Receivers tried to recover 10c on fresh fowls to-day; a few small lots of the finest were placed at that, but the demand was too light to establish the price generally; average prime lines had to go at 9½c, at which there is a fair movement. Turkeys firm. Spring chickens easier, and Long Island ducks still tend downward. We quote for fresh-killed poultry: Turkeys, per lb, 10@14c; fowls, 9½c; old cocks, 6½c; ducks, old, 8@12½c; do, young, Long Island, 28@30c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 30 @38c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75. We quote for frozen: Turkeys, 13@15c; chickens, 11@14c; fowls, 9@9½c; ducks, 15@17c; geese, 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—Radishes higher. Kale and asparagus lower, the latter in liberal supply and comparatively quiet.

Asparagus, per dozen	75@$2.50
Beets, per crate	2.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, immediate, per bbl	5.00@ 6.50
Celery, New-Orleans, per dozen roots	40@ 85
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.30@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.40@ 1.50
Radishes, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	4.00@ 7.50
Kale, per bbl	60@ 75
Peas, Charleston, basket	1.25@ 1.75
Peas, Savannah, basket	75@ 1.25
Peas, Savannah, crate	50@ 1.00
String beans, green, crate	75@ 1.50
String beans, wax, crate	1.00@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$6.50@$7.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	4.00@ 4.50
Jersey, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.87@ 2.12
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.00@ ..
Canada, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Scotch, per 180-lb sack	2.25@ ..
Sweets, Maryland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00@ 3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 40@60c. Oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—The market shows a steadier feeling through restricted offerings and a fair demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	4 @ 6
State N. Y., crop 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—A strong market, with light supplies and a fair, steady demand. In dry hides, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Cordova are nominal, in the absence of stock.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	14 @15
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	14 @15
Cordova, selected	21@24	14 @15
California, selected	22@25	14 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	13 @14½
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @14
Bogota, selected	21@24	11¼@13
Central American, selected	20@22	12 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	11 @11½
Port au Platte, selected	21@23	.. @ 9
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	12¼@..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	13 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @ 9
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	9 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	12 @..
Tobasco, selected	20@21	10 @10½
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @11½
Vera Cruz, selected	16@17	11 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	11 @11½
Calcutta Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	.. @10½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	11½@12½
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	12 @12½
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	11 @12½
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	11 @12½
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7¾@ 8
Maranham, as they run	25@28	.. @ 8
Payta, as they run	28@30	.. @ 8
P

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Reaction Over and Stocks Again Moving Upward.

SHARP RALLY FOLLOWS A BEAR RAID

Probable Truce in the Coal Trade War —An Adjustment Thought to be in Sight—Activity in the Industrials.

WENDESDAY—P. M.

Lonodn, owing to the bank holiday in that city, was not a factor in to-day's local market. Bears, however, were aggressive in the early trading, and succeded in forcing down prices rather sharply. There was good buying at the decline, and as no real stock was pressing for sale, a recovery ensued, which, at the close, had carried prices considerably above yesterday's finals. A feature of the day was liberal buying by commission houses. The softness of the foreign exchange market was regarded with favor. The lower rates were attributed to the placing abroad of several blocks of securities by Mr. J. P. Morgan. Railway earnings continue favorable. Of the forty-five roads reporting for the third week in April the gain in gross was 4.28 per cent. Increases were shown by thirty-one and decreases by fourteen.

A truce seems to have been arranged between the coal companies, and hostilities will not be resumed during the month of May. The sales agents at their meeting tomorrow will agree to the production by any road of seventy per cent. of the output of any one month of the last two years, and a resolution will be adopted pledging the companies to maintain existing circular prices. The Reading has already agreed to this temporary compromise, and, as under it that company will be entitled to less than twenty-one per cent. of the output, it is believed a basis has been found for a final adustment of the difficulties. There are rumors of important changes among the coal companies. It is said that negotiations are in progress for the control of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western by the Delaware and Hudson, but the story is doubted. It is also intimated that the Pennsylvania will have something to say about the management of the Lehigh Valley in the future, but this is also received with little credence.

An advance in the price of refined sugar was the excuse for the activity in Sugar stock. It opened at 109⅝, and advanced with few set backs to 112⅝, its final price, a net gain of 2⅝ points. Leather stocks were also active, the common gained 1⅞ and the preferred 1⅝ points. Distilling and Cattle Feeding declined to 18½, as the result of a bear attack, but it closed unchanged at 19⅛. An adustment with the independent distillers has not been reached yet. Chicago Gas and General Electric were fractionally higher than yesterday at the close. Tobacco lost ⅝ on the day.

Northwestern was singled out for attack in the early trading, and it reacted to 95⅝, but closed at 96½, a net gain of ⅛. The other Grangers advanced larger fractions on relatively small trading. The coal stocks were firm, and the low-priced specialties moved with the general list. At the close the market was fairly active and strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was very little changed as to general features. The moderate demand was easily supplied. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper in fair demand. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½ for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $111,515,982, and the balances were $7,777,813. The Sub-Treasury befit balance was $512,126.

Money in London, ½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and weaker on the very light demand. Normal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛c premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10c premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@66⅝c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date..$31,478,476
Imports for the same period..... 15,179,419

Net exports	$16,299,057
Net exports to date, 1894	12,680,436
Net exports to date, 1893	45,999,654
Net exports to date, 1892	14,241,784

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were in active demand for small lots and for a variety of issues. Prices were slightly more irregular, but general tone was good. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie inc	3½
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Oregon Short Line 6s, tr	2
Oregon Short Line & U. N. col. tr. 5s	1½
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	3¼
Union Pacific, L. & C. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1¾
Minn. & St. Louis 1st, S. W	1
Ohio Southern gen	1

Government bonds were steady. The sales on call were $5,000 4s, coupon, 1907, at 112⅝; $130,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 111⅞@111¾, and $4,500 do, registered, 1925, at 120⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	96½
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	120¾	120⅝
4s, c., 1925	120¼	120½
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100½	..

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59⅝.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	157
Commerce	182½
Fourteenth Street	170
Gallatin National	300
Metropolitan	2½
New-York	229
Republic	147
Seaboard National	168
Shoe & Leather	95
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	111

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	146	145	146	143	147	40
Alton & Terre Haute	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¾	43½	400
American Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	27	27½	350
American Cotton Oil pf	76	76	76	76	76	77	10
American Express	113	113	113	113	112	114	200
*American Sugar Refining	109⅜	112⅜	109⅜	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	88,733
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	99¼	100	1,287
*American Tobacco	103⅞	103⅞	102¼	103¼	103¼	103½	6,055
American Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	108	110¾	110
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	1,310
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	⅞	1	5
Baltimore & Ohio	55¾	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	56	57	200
*Bay State Gas	22	22¾	22	22¾	22¼	22⅝	800
Canadian Pacific	47	47	47	47	47	47½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¾	18½	1,380
Chicago Gas	73¾	74⅛	73⅜	74⅛	74	74½	12,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	96	96	96	96	95½	96½	150
Chicago & Northwestern	96½	96⅝	95⅝	96⅛	96¼	96⅜	14,221
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	73¾	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝	74½	74⅝	5,230
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	533
C., M. & St. Paul	61⅞	62⅞	61⅞	62⅝	62¾	62¾	12,065
C., M. & St. Paul pf	118¾	118¾	118	118	117	118¼	82
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66⅜	66¾	67	1,955
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	7	200
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26¾	600
Consolidated Gas Company	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	138½	139½	200
Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	128½	127⅜	128½	128	129¼	901
Del., Lack. & Western	158¾	159¼	158¾	159	159	159½	600
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43	300
Dis. & C. F., all in. pd	19¼	19¼	15½	19⅛	19	19¼	17,920
Erie Tel. & Tel	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53½	54	100
Flint & Père Marquette	15	15	15	15	14¾	15	100
General Electric	33¼	34	33¼	34	33¾	34	5,340
Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	92¼	93½	500
Iowa Central	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	8	270
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18	19½	18	19½	19½	20	200
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	9	10	200
Laclede Gas	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28	28½	105
Lake Erie & Western	20	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20½	710
Lake Erie & Western pf	77	77	77	77	76¾	77½	150
Lake Shore	143	143	143	143	142½	143½	220
Long Island	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	84½	210
*Long Island Traction	10½	11½	10½	11½	11⅜	11⅝	1,227
Louisville & Nashville	56	56	55½	56	56⅛	56¾	300
Louis., New-Albany & Chi.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	500
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf	27⅞	27⅞	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜	27¼	500
Manhattan Con	117⅝	118¼	117½	118¼	118	118¼	1,717
Mexican Central	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	..	100
Mexican National ctfs	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2½	100
Michigan Central	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	99½	100¾	110
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	29	29¾	29	29¾	29¼	30	650
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	50	50½	50	50¾	50	50½	300
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	1,020
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16⅜	17	16¾	17	17⅛	17½	660
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31⅞	31⅞	30½	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞	8,473
Mobile & Ohio	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼	19	100
Morris & Essex	162½	162½	162½	162½	..	..	100
*National Lead Co	34	34½	34	34½	34½	34⅝	750
*National Lead Co. pf	88½	88⅝	88½	88½	88½	89	310
New-Jersey Central	95	95¼	94½	95¼	..	95¼	2,390
New-York Central	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅝	730
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	1,050
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	11½	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	12	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	12¾	13	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	36¼	36⅝	100
North American	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	645
Northern Pacific	4⅝	5	4⅞	5	4¾	5¼	2,550
Northern Pacific pf	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21¾	22⅛	1,966
Ohio Southern	18½	19½	18½	19½	17	19	500
Ontario & Western	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅜	17½	350
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	210
Pacific Mail	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼	250
Peoria & Eastern	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	5	100
Philadelphia & Reading	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	8,050
†Pullman Palace Car Co	172	173	172	173	173	175	668
Rio Grande Western	17	17	17	17	16¾	18	100
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113	114	60
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6½	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	12½	12¾	1,260
St. Paul & Duluth	26	26	26	26	25	27	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	35⅜	35½	1,810
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	112	112	112	111	112	100
Southern Pacific	17⅜	18	17½	17⅞	17½	18	1,000
Southern Railway	13½	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞	14	9,035
Southern Railway pf	36⅞	36⅞	36	36¼	36½	36⅝	4,230
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	21⅜	21¾	2,980
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	80	80	80	80	80	85	20
Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10½	500
Union Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13	200
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6¼	100
U. S. Cordage	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	3,058
U. S. Cordage pf	10	10⅞	10	10⅜	10¾	10⅞	1,820
U. S. Cordage gtd	19	19¼	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	1,425
United States Express	40½	40½	40½	40⅜	40	41½	80
Utica & Black River	150	150	150	150	..	..	6
United States Rubber	40¼	40½	40	40¼	40¼	40⅝	1,105
United States Rubber pf	93⅜	94⅛	93¾	94⅛	94⅛	94½	372
*United States Leather	21	22½	20½	22⅛	22	22¼	20,977
*United States Leather pf	88¾	90⅝	89¼	90⅝	90	90½	7,489
Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	7⅛	150
Wabash pf	16¾	16⅞	15⅝	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	3,695
Western Union Telegraph	88⅞	89	88⅜	88⅞	89¼	89¼	1,243
*Western Union Beef	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11½	32
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¼	13⅞	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅜	1,225
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43⅛	43⅞	43¾	43⅝	43	43½	100
Total sales							277,209

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	..	..	1,000
Kings & Pem	.25	.25	.25	.25	..	..	573
Total sales							1,573

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Den & Rio Grande 4s	
4,000x1	111½	3,000	85
Atch, Top & S F 4s		East Tenn, Va & Ga	
1,000	73	Cons Gold 5s	
10,000	72⅞	2,000x1	104⅛
17,000	72¾	Reor Lien 4-5s	
Atch, Top & S F 2d		1,000	85
3-4s, Class A		Erie 3d Mortgage	
15,000	21¾	2,000s20F	106⅝
10,000	21⅝	Erie 4th Mortgage	
2,000	21¾	2,000c	114
8,000	22	Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s	
2,000	22⅛	2,000	101⅞
Atlantic & Pac Inc		Erie Reor 1st Lien	
10,000	3¼	3,000	104
Austin & N W 1st		Escan & L Sup 1st	
16,000	84	5,000	112⅛
Broadway & 7th Av		Flint & P M 6s	
1st Cons 5s		5,000	110
1,000	111	Gal Har & S An	
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st		Mex & Pac Div 5s	
1,000	134	10,000x1	90
Buf, C R & N 1st		Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	
Collat Trust 5s		2,000	91¼
2,000	98¾	H & Tex Cen Con 6s	
3,000	98½	2,000	101¾
1,000	98¾	Ill Cent. 4s, 1953	
2,000	98⅞	7,000x1	98¾
Canada So 1st Gtd		Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
1,000	109½	2,000	88
Canada So 2d		Kanawha & Mich 4s	
2,000	103	2,000	78½
1,000	103¼	Kan Pac 1st Cons	
Cent Ohio Reor 1st		1,000	71
6,000	103½	17,000	70
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		4,000	70¼
1,000x1	105½	5,000	70½
2,000x1	106	10,000	70¼
5,000	105¼	Laclede Gas L Co of	
C & Ohio 6s, 1911		St Louis 1st 5s	
1,000	93¾	5,000x1	93¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s		20,000	93¼
2,000	76	Louis & Nash 5s	
6,000	76¼	5,000x1	97½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s		Lo & Nash Cons	
4,000	120¼	1,000	107⅝
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s		Louis & Nash	
4,000	100⅝	Unified Gold 4s	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		1,000	79¼
6,000x1	98	1,000s3	79½
1,000x1	98¼	5,000	79½
Chicago & Erie Inc		Lo, N A & Chi Cons	
1,000s3	26	10,000	100¼
Chi G L & C Co 1st		5,000	100⅝
1,000	95	11,000	100¼
Chicago & Mil 1st		5,000	100
2,000	110½	10,000	100½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		Lo, N A & Chi G M	
Trust Co Certs		10,000s3	71
16,000	46⅞	Lehigh & W B Con	
9,000	46⅝	Assented	
15,000	46½	6,000	105
15,000	46⅜	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	
5,000	46¼	25,000	99⅞
15,000	46⅜	20,000	100
22,000	46⅞	Met Elev 2d	
55,000	47	6,000x1	106
Chi, R I & Pac 6s		Mexican Int 1st 4s	
2,000	128	1,000	71
Registered		5,000	70¾
5,000	126½	Mil & St Paul 1st	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		So Minn Div	
1,000	102¼	1,000b3	117
2,000	102⅜	8,000	117
9,000	102¾	Minn & St L 1st	
13,000b3	102¼	S W Ext	
26,000	102¾	10,000	120
1,000	102⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
14,000	102¼	24,000	85¼
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		2,000	85⅝
7,000	90	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
1,000x1	90½	8,000	58⅞
Chi, St L & N O 5s		25,000	58¾
1,000	119	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
C, St P, M & O Cons		4,000	87
5,000	126	Missouri Pac 3d	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		10,000	105
2,000x1	100⅜	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
1,000x1	100¼	19,000	65⅜
Col Coal & Iron 6s		Mor & Es 7s, 1900	
1,000	94	1,000	116½
Colorado Mid 1st		N Y Elevated 1st	
2,000	73¼	2,000	108⅞
Col, H V & Tol 5s		25,000	109
8,000	92¼	N Y, Lac & W	
8,000	92¼	Construction Mtg	
2,000	92⅜	5,000	116½
1,000	92¾	4,000	116¼
2,000	92⅞	N Y, N H & H 4s	
1,000	93	Cons Deb Certs	
Chi, H & T G M 6s		4,000	139
4,000	97	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
1,000	97½	10,000	112
2,000	97⅝	N Y, Ont & W	
5,000	97¼	Refunding 4s	
Dal & Waco 1st 6s		5,000	90
5,000x1	81½		
Total sales			$2,108,500

Nor Pac 1st, Coup		San A & Ar Pass 4s
9,000	116½	11,000	62
Nor Pac 1st, Reg		So Pac, N Mex 1st
15,000	116⅞	10,000	102½
Nor Pac 2d, Coup		Tenn C, I & R 6s
20,000	94	Birm Div 1st
5,000	94½	9,000	85½
5,000	95	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Nor Pac 3d, Coup		1,000	89¼
10,000	65	1,000	89½
Nor Pac Cons 5s		5,000	89½
82,000	36	10,000	89⅝
5,000	36¼	33,000	89¼
10,000	36½	20,000	89½
15,000	36¾	10,000	89¾
25,000	36⅞	Tex, Pac 2d Inc	
Trust Co Certs		16,000	26⅜
34,000	36	3,000	27⅜
10,000	36⅛	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes		10,000	92⅜
15,000x1	84	Union Pac 1st, 1807	
10,000x1	83½	16,000	105
Nor Pac & Mon 1st		Union Pac 1st, 1898	
1,000	37	1,000	106
5,000	38	6,000	105¼
Ohio Southern 1st		Union Pac 1st, 1899	
10,000	94	5,000	105⅜
Ohio So G M 4s		Union Pac Gold 6s	
2,000x1	50	Col Trust Notes	
14,000x1	49½	3,000	88
Oregon Imp 1st		4,000	89
2,000	100	10,000	90
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		1,000	91
10,000	48¾	5,000x20F	90
3,000	49	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
1,000	⅝	3,000	37⅜
2,000s3	48⅜	19,000	37¼
10,000	48½	5,000	37⅜
Oregon R & Nav 5s		1,000	37¼
Trust Co Certs		5,000	37½
22,000	92	U Pac Lin & Col 1st	
Oregon R & Nav Co		4,000s3	36
Collat Trust 5s		U S Cordage Co 1st	
Trust Co Certs		2,000	56¾
15,000	57	10,000	57
10,000x20F	57	1,000	57⅛
Oregon Short Line 6s		5,000	57⅛
2,000	92	5,000	57¼
5,000	92¼	8,000	57⅛
14,000	92½	5,000	57⅜
5,000	92¾	10,000	57
Trust Co Certs		2,000	57¼
6,000	92¾	1,000b3	57¼
Ore S L & U N Con		3,000	57¼
23,000	44	1,000	58
Trust Co Certs		10,000	57⅝
2,000	44	5,000	58
Ore S L & U N 5s		1,000b3	58
5,000	23½	15,000	58
Peo & Eastern 1st		2,000	58¼
2,000	78	3,000	58⅜
1,000s5F	77	1,000	58⅜
Phil & Reading		10,000	58⅝
1st Pf Inc		10,000	58
10,000	80¾	6,000	57⅝
10,000	81	14,000	57½
3,000	81⅛	1,000	57¼
2d Pf Inc		10,000	57
3,000	18¼	10,000	57⅛
Phil & Read Gen 4s		4,000	57
Trust Receipts		U S Leather Co 6s	
15,000	68¾	2,000	111¼
Rio Grande W 1st		Wabash 1st	
7,000	71	10,000x1	104⅛
St J & Grand I Inc		5,000b3	104¼
35,000	8½	1,000x1	104⅜
5,000	8	2,000	104½
St L & I Mt 5s		1,000x1	104¼
4,000	78½	3,000b3	104¼
St L & Iron Mt		Wabash 2d	
1st Ext 5s		5,000	71¼
2,000	102½	5,000b3	71
St L & S F G M 6s		5,000	70⅝
2,000	107¼	West Shore Gtd 4s	
St L S W 1st		26,000b3	106¼
20,000x1	71½	26,000s3	105½
3,000x1	71½	2,000	105⅝
St L S W 2d Inc		10,000	105⅜
5,000	28¼	1,000c	105½
5,000	28	10,000	105⅝
St Paul, M & M 1st		Registered	
Con 6s		2,000	105
1,000	118¾	30,000	105½
Montana Ext 4s		31,000	105⅝
5,000	86¾	W N Y & Penn 1st	
Seattle, L S & E 1st		5,000	106½
Trust Co Certs		W U Col Trust 5s	
8,000	50	5,000	109¼
So Ry 1st 5s		5,000	109
3,000	90¾	W[illegible] & East 1st	
9,000	90	40,000	95
6,000	90¼	10,000	95½
13,000	90	7,000	96
2,000	90¾	Wis Cen Co 1st	
1,000	90	Trust Co Certs	
10,000	90¼	10,000	55

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	101½	103
Brunswick Co	2¼	3⅞
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Canada Southern	52	53
Cedar F. & M.	5	9
Central Pacific	17⅛	18
Chicago & Alton	149	151
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
C. & N. W. pf	140	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	86	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	159
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	26
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	75
Col. & H. Coal	7	7½
C., H. V. & T. pf	65	..
Com. Cable	143	..
Consol. Coal	30	34
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Minn. Iron	46	50
Nat. Starch	9	9½
Nat. Starch 1st pf	46	..
Nat. Starch 2d pf	27	35
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. H.	199	202
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf	65	69
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	25½	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24½	..
Norfolk Southern	61½	..
Nor. & West	3⅝	4
Nor. & West, pf	15⅝	16½
Ont. Mining	10	12
Oregon Imp	11	12½
Oregon R. & N.	18	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria, D. & E.	4½	4¾
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47⅝	..
Pitts. & W. pf	29	30
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	18
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	43	49½
P., F. W. & C.	157	160
P., F. W. & C. pf	150	..
Quicksilver	3½	4
Quicksilver pf	18	20
Rens. & Saratoga	180	185
Rio Grande W. pf	41	43
St. Louis So.	93	..
St. J. & G. I.	1¼	1⅝
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul, M. & M.	106½	109
Silver bullion certs	66¼	66⅝
So. Cotton Oil	36	46
T. P. Land tr	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Cent	45½	48
Toledo & Ohio Cent. pf	78	81
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1⅝	2
*Texas Central	14	..
*Texas Central pf	35	..
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	3	..
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	12	..
Wells-Fargo Express	104	108
Wisconsin Central	4⅞	5

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	109⅝	112¼	109¼	112¼	38,600
Am. Tobacco	104	104	102⅝	102⅝	800
A., T. & S. F.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	90
C.,C.& St.L.	41½	41⅞	41	41	133
Cen. of N. J.	95½	95¼	94⅝	95	630
C. & N'hwest.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
A. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.
The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.
This UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results.
DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.
Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.
EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson.
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
Daniel Dowd, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson,
Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young.

Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.,
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw R. R. 4s
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, May 6th, 1895, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, June 7th, 1895.
ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 150,062, for eight (8) shares LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY stock in name of Henry Pope, dated November 28, 1890. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

Financial.

Nothing in sight to compete with it. The cheapest and safest electric power in the world.

Pennock Electric Light and Power Systems.
KEEP YOUR EYE UPON THE PENNOCK SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Large Electric Light Plants a Specialty.
COST OF PLANTS COMPLETE:

Capacity of Plant. Lights.	Total Cost of Installation.	Cost Per Lamp.	Maintenance of Lamp Per Year, Including Labor.
500	$3,000	$6.00	$3.00
1,000	5,000	5.00	2.00
3,000	9,000	3.00	1.50
5,000	10,000	2.00	1.00

TERMS OF CONTRACT:
One-third in advance. One-third when goods are delivered on ground. Balance in 30 days from the starting of the plant.
TO INVESTORS:
Sell every share of your General Electric, Westinghouse, and other old-fashioned dynamo concerns before you lose every dollar, and invest the proceeds in the Pennock. It will pay 100 for 1. We can produce Electric Light so cheap that no invention or system can compete with us. Our patents and improvements prove this. Address
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY, 208-209 Carter Building, Boston, Mass.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before
1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

3	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5100	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2255	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3005	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3007	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA:
The authorities of the City of Birmingham, Alabama, having issued a circular declaring that default will be made upon the several issues of the bonds of the City unless the holders of such bonds consent to exchange the same for a new bond bearing interest at 3 per cent. for ten years and at 4 per cent. thereafter, it is necessary that the bondholders should unite and take such action as may be deemed desirable for their protection.
With this end in view, the undersigned have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee and will be pleased to have all the holders of the bonds unite with them in the organized action proposed.
A copy of the proposed memorandum of agreement will be sent on application to the Chairman of the committee.
ROBERT MAYNARD HUNTINGTON, Chairman, (President Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Company, Baltimore.)
WM. H. BLACKFORD, (President Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.)
T. EDWARD HAMBLETON, (of Hambleton & Co., bankers, Baltimore.)
WM. A. FISHER, (of Fisher, Bruce & Fisher, attorneys at law, Baltimore.)
R. SUMTER SPERRY, (of R. B. Sperry & Co., dealers in securities, Baltimore.)

WANTED,
TROW DIRECTORY PFD. STOCK.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL ST.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office in Hudson, Wis., on SATURDAY, June 8, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 7, and reopen on Monday, June 10 next.
E. P. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 24, 1895.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK.
Corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, April 29, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M. Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 15, 1895. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

April 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9, 1895. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, April 24, 1895.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M., and be reopened on Friday, June 7 next. M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 13, 1895, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

The cheapest and safest electric power in the world.

Dividends.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS is payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after May 1st, 1895.
ANDERSON, IND., Street Improvement 6s.
AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO., Debenture 8s.
ALEXANDRIA, IND., Improvement Bonds.
CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., Water Works 6s.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO., Consolidated 7s.
CONNERSVILLE, IND., School 6s.
GREENCASTLE, IND., School 8s.
GRANT COUNTY, IND., County 6s.
INDIANA, STATE OF, Reg. New State House Bonds, 3½ per cent.
MARION, IND., School 6s.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, R. R. Improvement 7s. Municipal Bonds.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., First Mortgage 7s, Series E. Second and Mortgage 7s, Series L.
RED KEY, IND., Town 6s.
REMINGTON, IND., Town 6s.
TIPTON, IND., Water 6s. School 6s.
UNION COUNTY, IND., Court House 5s. MAY 5.
ROCHESTER, IND., School 6s. MAY 10.
TIPTON, IND., Water Works 6s. MAY 17.
MIAMI COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s. MAY 27.
PORTLAND, IND., Municipal 6s.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, April 26, 1895.
The coupons due May 1 of the General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York. J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, free from all taxes, payable on and after MAY TENTH; transfer books closed until after that date.
H. C. DUER, Cashier.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908—Coupons due 1st of May will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New-York.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

JOHN T. BOYD, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 2d day of May, 1895, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern, $40,000 Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds. Further particulars can be had from the auctioneer, at his office, No. 59 Liberty St., New-York City.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.
H. AMY & CO.
New-York, April 1, 1895.

H. T. CAREY, No. 42 New St.,
New-York, May 1, 1895.
Mr. W. B. WALDRON, who has hitherto held my power of attorney, becomes my partner from this date. The firm name will be
H. T. CAREY & CO.
H. T. CAREY.

MR. H. M. DYER RETIRES THIS DAY FROM our firm.
New-York, April 30, 1895. DE BILLIER & CO.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the first day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$80,954,139.71
Gold bullion	50,044,013.64
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury.	48,751,009.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	21,497,278.20
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in the Treasury	41,992,110.99
Certificates in the Treasury	41,992,110.99
Treasury notes of 1890	2,745,971.00
National bank notes	4,959,624.71
Fractional silver coin	16,516,559.48
Fractional currency	1,343.82
Minor coin	1,242,260.03
Deposits in national banks	15,443,584.62
Bonds and interest paid	109,538.40
Total	$$56,617,192.96
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund.	7,702,280.27
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,043,380.66
Disbursing officers' balances	28,300,946.20
Post Office Deprtment account	2,599,168.04
Miscellaneous items	1,990,020.49
Total	$$39,935,795.66
Balance	26,081,387.30
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$180,817,916.09

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$519,536.78
Internal revenue	361,950.56
Miscellaneous	12,180.52
Total receipts	$893,617.86

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$425,000.00
War	14,000.00
Indians	40,000.00
Pensions	1,001,00.00
Interest	14,274.25
Total expenditures	$1,494,274.25
Excess of expenditures over receipts	600,656.39

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act of July 14, 1890.	$1,460.00
Redemptions under act of July 14, 1890	78,812.00
Redemption of notes to date	345,333,340.00
This day	25,959.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $316,950; from customs, $519,536, and miscellaneous, $21,370.
The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $489,924.

How Nimes Will Retaliate on Paris.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The lovers of bull fighting at Nimes, having been robbed of the privilege of seeing that animal slaughtered, have apparently resolved to sacrifice M. Coquelin instead. The idea is a curious application of the do ut des principle. Its conception on the occasion of the great comedian's professional visit to the southern town may not appear particularly reasonable. It is, therefore, all the more creditable to the meridional mind. "You have your Coquelin," say the Nimes people, in effect, to the Parisians, "and we have our bull fights. Leave us our bull fights and we will applaud your Coquelin Take them from us, and we will hiss him." Such is the terrible threat that is hurled at Paris, where, by the way, M. Coquelin has at present to forfeit twenty pounds every time he plays. We fancy the Minister of the Interior will be able to face the menace with considerable equanimity. Meantime, it is pleasing to note that Nimes has not yet begun the hissing game. It applauds M. Coquelin almost as fervently as if he were a bull dying a legalized death.

Death of a Woman Recluse.

Miss Mary E. Horrigan, seventy years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in her rooms on the third floor of 19 East Sixteenth Street, where she conducted a small dressmaking establishment. She had been there a year, during which time she led the life of a recluse. No one except her customers were permitted to enter her rooms during that time. Apoplexy is supposed to have caused her death. She had been dead several days.

PRISON ABUSES EXPOSED

Legislative Committee Report on Auburn and Clinton.

WARDEN DURSTON'S BAD CONTRACTS

Convicts Find a Delightful Home at Dannemora, with Practical Freedom from Restraint.

ALBANY, May 1.—The sub-committee of the Joint Legislative Committee which was appointed to investigate the administration of affairs in the Department of State prisons, Forestry Commission, Fish and Game Commission, Quarantine Commission of the City of New-York, Bureaus of Factory Inspectors, Labor Statistics, and Mediation and Arbitration, and the Oyster Protector, will submit its report to-morrow. Senator Kilburn is Chairman of the committee.

The committee spent most of its time in investigating State prisons. Regarding Auburn Prison, the report says:

A man by the name of Hiram D. Babcock has, since March, 1888 and up to October, 1893, furnished almost all of the heat for this prison. Since that time he has furnished a considerable portion of it. The evidence disclosed that Mr. Babcock not only furnished the heat, but that he was on very intimate terms with the Warden, had a great deal to do in and about the prison, was on one occasion (in the Summer of 1893) employed by the Warden to make an inventory of the property of the prison, to which, according to the testimony, he gave very little attention or time; but that it was done principally by one of the employes of the prison; that he was interested exclusively in the chair contract of the prison, and that he on several occasions bought goods and property from the prison.

Mr. Babcock was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, seemed to be the local Democratic political boss in the City of Auburn, was on familiar terms with Warden Durston and Wardens that preceded him, and exercised much influence regarding matters concerning Auburn Prison which would naturally be exerted by one having the political power which Mr. Babcock enjoyed. During all of the time that Mr. Babcock furnished meat for this prison he charged from 4½ cents to 5½ cents per pound, the latter price being that which prevailed most of the time.

The testimony tended to show that the meat which Mr. Babcock furnished the prison up to about a year ago was of a poor, inferior quality, composed largely of that part of the forequarter known as "plates" and "chucks"—beef that could not be well marketed elsewhere—and that he received for it a price which ought to have purchased good forequarter steer beef, weighing from 135 to 175 pounds to the quarter; that during most of the time that Mr. Babcock was furnishing this meat the prison was being offered good whole forequarters, weighing from 135 to 175 pounds a quarter, at from 4 to 4½ cents per pound. There is nothing in the testimony to show that Mr. Babcock had any binding contract with the prison to furnish the meat for a stated length of time.

It appears by the evidence that Armour's agent at Auburn wrote to the Superintendent of State Prisons, under date of July 30, 1888, calling his attention to the fact that Warden Durston was paying more for fresh beef than prices at which it was offered him, and expressing his opinion that he was in a ring with Babcock, and bound to give Babcock the business against all comers, independent of price or quality, and inclosing the Superintendent a copy of a bid, which he had put in for that month of July, and in which he offered to furnish first quality forequarters of beef, weighing from 135 to 175 pounds per quarter, at 4 cents per pound.

Your committee is at a loss to know why the from the prison upward of sixty dozen of horse was paid to Mr. Aldrich, for iron castings when, in fact, it was for a totally different article, except it may have been for the purpose of covering up something, which the Warden of the prison did not wish to disclose.

The testimony of Mr. Babcock shows that in the Fall of 1892 Mr. Babcock sold off the prison a large quantity of scrap iron and brass, together with some ingot brass, for the sum of $75; that he afterward sold, according to his own testimony, the same scrap iron and brass for over $700 to $1,000; that the scrap brass, which he purchased on this occasion, was melted into ingots by the prison, without cost to Mr. Babcock.

In the Fall of 1893 Mr. Babcock purchased from the prison upward of sixty dozen of horse collars at, he thinks, $3.50 a dozen, and his profit on them was $100. They were not paid for until this year.

By the testimony of Mr. B. F. Winegar, the clerk of the prison, it appears that Charles N. Smith is drawing two salaries—$1,000 as Superintendent of Industries, and $1,000 as storekeeper, both from the State; that one Patterson, who does the work of storekeeper, is drawing $1,200 a year under the title of Hospital Steward, the law fixing the salary of a hospital keeper at $900 a year.

The testimony of Harry M. Grist, a convict and bookkeeper in the prison office, reveals the fact that contractors' accounts, amounting to a large sum, were allowed to run without payment for an unreasonable time, when the contracts themselves called for monthly payments; one balance, against E. D. Woodruff, agent, amounting to $4,593.32, remaining unpaid since Sept. 21, 1892.

We wish also to call attention to the hollow-ware industry in Auburn Prison. The report of the Superintendent of State Prisons for the year 1889, shows a profit in this industry of $6,990.95 and of the cast-iron industry, $3,176.57. For the year 1890 the report does not show. For the year 1891 the profit in the hollow-ware industry was $28,335.85, and in the cast-iron industry, $8,857.99, a total for that year of $37,193.83. For the year 1892 the profit in the hollow-ware industry was $28,329.48, and in the iron-casting industry, $21,006.95, a total for that year of $49,336.43. Prior to 1891, these industries were run on the contract system. In 1891 and 1892, the years of these large profits, they were run on the State-account system, and then, notwithstanding that during the latter two years they had shown these extraordinary profits, the system was changed, and these industries turned over to Michael T. Horner of Baltimore, which resulted in a practical wiping out of all profits from these two industries. A copy of the contract with Horner may be found in the testimony of Charles Baker.

Your committee is at a loss to know what influenced the Superintendent of State Prisons to abandon a system which resulted in large profits to the State, and substitute therefor one which experience has shown usually results in loss to the State.

In operating under the piece price system, your committee found that the prices charged per piece were regulated as to make the work of the prisoners amount to not more than 50 cents a day. To illustrate: If twenty articles were made at $1 apiece, amounting to $20, and twenty articles at $2 apiece, amounting to $40, and the total of $60 amounted to more than 50 cents a day for each prisoner employed in making these articles, a sufficient number of the articles would be taken from the two-dollar list and added to the one-dollar list to bring the price per day for each prisoner employed down to or below 50 cents a day, resulting in a substantial violation of law.

A contract for putting locks on cells in Sing Sing Prison was let to Mr. Delehanty's Sons of Albany at $13,600. The contract was mainly sublet, and Mr. Delehanty cleared about $5,000 on this piece of work. The testimony of Mr. Baker clearly shows that public competition in the matter of letting contracts is the exception rather than the rule in matters connected with the prisons.

Regarding Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, the line of inquiry was confined almost exclusively to the question of discipline, and to say that the committee was astonished at the state of affairs existing in this prison is but conveying a faint idea of the impression made upon it by the testimony presented. Prisoners were found wandering around the streets of the village outside of the prison walls at all times of day and up till 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, unattended by any officer, with no apparent object except amusement; driving the horses of the prison officials away from the prison sometimes as far as six miles, for pleasure or to exercise the horses, and unattended by any one; playing ball outside the prison walls on Sunday and other days, going off to pick berries alone and unguarded, taking guns and going hunting long distances from the prison, at times in citizens' clothes, unaccompanied by any officer; numbers of them sliding down hill in the evening for pleasure and recreation outside of the prison walls, and at times with the villagers, as many as fifteen sleeping night after night in a barn outside the prison walls, when there were plenty of unoccupied cells. All these, according to the testimony, were matters of common, and we might almost say daily, occurrence.

To provide for the pleasure, entertainment, amusement, and happiness of the prisoners, so far, at least, as this prison is concerned, seems to be a matter of special endeavor on the part of the prison authorities. Many of the prisoners, it would seem, are under little or no restraint or official surveillance, going in and out of the yard at pleasure, and acting in the capacity of trusted servants rather than as felons undergoing punishment for crimes among the most serious known to the law. The tendency, if not the object, of the lack of discipline in Dannemora Prison is to take away the ordinary terrors of prison life, make the convicts forget that they are there as a punishment for crime, and create the impression that a prison, instead of being a place of punishment, is a comfortable and pleasant home. The fact that prisoners have been known to visit hotels and purchase whisky and get intoxicated was testified to before the committee. While there was testimony tending to show that for years there has been more or less laxity of discipline in this prison, the preponderence of evidence shows that it has never been so marked and extreme as it has under the present Warden.

We believe, however, that sufficient has been ascertained to convince the most skeptical that the prison authorities, and especially the Superintendent, who is the responsible head, have not brought to the discharge of their duties that degree of care and solicitude for the State's interest which their oath of office implies; that personal favoritism and political expediency have exercised such an undue influence in the discharge of their duties as to result in the unwarranted and unnecessary expenditure of large amounts of the people's money, and a destruction of that degree of discipline which is universally recognized as absolutely necessary in penal institutions, and that the management of our prisons under the present administration is a matter for serious consideration and a prolific field for investigation and correction.

FEMALE AND CHILD LABOR.

The Assembly Committee Wants More Time for Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The special committee of the Assembly of which Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., is Chairman, which has been investigating the condition of female labor in New-York City, to-day submitted its report to the Assembly, and it was ordered printed. The report, in part, is as follows:

In the investigation into the condition of female labor in the dry goods establishments, the committee has examined a number of employers and a number of experts interested in the welfare of the employes. The committee has ascertained to some extent the ages of children employed, the wages paid to female employes, the hours of labor, the vacations, the systems of fines and discipline, and the sanitary conditions prevailing in the large mercantile establishments.

From the examination thus far had, it appears that in these establishments the working day is from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., with from 30 to 45 minutes for lunch, except on Saturday, when in many stores the employes work until 9 P. M. and 10 P. M., and except also for a period of from ten to fourteen days during the Christmas holidays, when the employes remain until 9 P. M. and 11 P. M., without extra compensation. In one of the smaller stores, where thirty-one persons were employed, of whom nineteen were women, the hours of labor were from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Saturday till 11 and 12 P. M., and some of the employes also worked on Sunday from 8 A. M. to 12 A. M. for an extra compensation of 75 cents. Large numbers of girls from 14 to 16 years of age are employed at wages ranging from $1.50 a week upward, but it is impossible to ascertain the average rate of wages until further testimony is taken.

The inspection of mercantile houses by the Board of Education in the City of New-York through its attendance officers is not as thorough as the law and the necessities demand. These officers appear to rely largely upon the statements, unverified, of the employers of the various mercantile establishments, and not upon a personal inspection. It is claimed by the Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of New-York that his force of attendance (truancy) officers is insufficient. Whatever may be the cause of such inadequate inspection it is imperative that some means should be employed to stringently enforce the truancy laws.

The committee has further ascertained from the testimony of employers that, from their standpoint, there is no need for the employment of children under fourteen years of age, and suggests that it should be a matter of careful consideration on the part of the Legislature to inquire into the advisability of enacting a law which should absolutely prevent the employment of children under said age.

Up to the present time it has been impossible for the committee to examine any of the employes in the large mercantile establishments by reason of the fact that it has been stated to the committee that the employes are afraid of testifying truthfully as to the exact existing conditions. Whether this fear is well founded or not, it is apparent to the committee that the only satisfactory way to examine these witnesses is at executive sessions, where no employers are present, and the committee believes that it cannot ascertain the whole truth unless it has the opportunity to hold such executive sessions, and supplement them by personal investigations of a fair number of representative mercantile establishments. The committee finds thus far that the sanitary conditions and arrangements of the mercantile houses are on the average fair, though violations of existing laws and regulations of the local Board of Health have been found in some of the large establishments.

The committee further finds that the law requiring employers to provide seats for female employes. (Chapter 298, Laws of 1888,) has not been generally observed, and, to be of any value, must be amended so as to make it more definite and thereby capable of enforcement.

In regard to the "sweat-shops," the committee has been able thus far to examine to any extent only into the condition of labor employed by manufacturers of clothing. The committee has ascertained that there is a general and constant violation of the factory laws, and of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health by persons who employ labor in the shops and tenement houses in the section of the city known as the down-town east side. From the testimony already had, the committee is of the opinion that large numbers of persons are employed in tenement houses, in flagrant violation of the factory law, and that great danger constantly threatens the community by reason of the infection of clothing.

The case of Morris Braun of 11 Rutgers Place of the City of New-York, is an apt illustration of this great danger. Braun had four rooms at that place, three of which he used as living, eating, and sleeping rooms, and one as a workroom, where he employed never less than ten men and four women in making up the coats of clothing which he received from Messrs. Sinsheimer, Levison & Co., of 546 Broadway. Braun's child became sick with scarlet fever. The case was reported by the attending physician to the Board of Health on March 25, and a Medical Inspector of the Board of Health visited Braun, and testified that he ordered him to close the door betwen the living rooms and the workroom. Thereafter the Factory Inspector visited Braun, and testified that he ordered him to stop work, but nevertheless the coats from this infected shop were sent to Messrs. Sinsheimer, Levison & Co., the wholesalers, and it was not until April 9, 1895, that the Board of Health procured the

WAS THE LAW VIOLATED

J. J. Myers Charges Justice Stiner with Gross Unfairness.

AN INVESTIGATION MAY BE MADE

The Justice Said to Have Permitted a Partner to Violate the Code of Civil Procedure—W. W. Foster's Denial.

A trivial suit involving only $175, tried recently in the Eighth District Court, may lead to a motion for the institution of impeachment proceedings by the Bar Association.

Joseph J. Myers, an attorney at 229 Broadway, charges that Justice Joseph H. Stiner, who presides in the Eighth District Court, has been guilty of the most gross unfairness and that the Justice has openly permitted a violation of Section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which reads, in part:

"The law partner or clerk of a Judge shall not practice before him as attorney or counselor in any cause or be employed in any cause which originated before him."

The entire story of the alleged offense is told by Mr. Myers in a brief that he is preparing on an appeal from a decision by Justice Stiner to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Myers said yesterday:

"I was retained as counsel by Cohn Brothers, advertising agents, to defend an action begun against them on a claim for $175 assigned by Michael Wineburgh to a man named Henry Cunningham. Cohn Brothers made a contract with Wineburgh for certain advertising spaces in the street cars of Worcester, Hartford, and New-Haven. The contract was to run twelve and one-half months, at $50 a month. After nine months Cohn Brothers alleged that they found that their cards were not being put in all of the cars, as provided, and they declined to pay for the remaining three and a half months.

"Wineburgh lives in Justice McKeon's district, and should have brought suit in that court. But for reasons that I can now appreciate he preferred to have Justice Stiner try the case. He assigned his claim to Cunningham, a man, he admitted, on the trial, he had never before seen. Cunningham is a hanger-on at Stiner's court, and lives at 427 Ninth Avenue.

"When the case was first noticed for trial, Herbert L. Luques appeared as attorney of record, but when it was finally reached for trial, on April 4, A. Parker-Smith was on hand as attorney to try the case, and Mr. Luques did not appear. Beside Mr. Smith in the courtroom sat Warren W. Foster, and every time that Mr. Smith, who is a patent lawyer, and evidently not familiar with the practice in these cases, got stalled, Mr. Foster would arise and whisper in his ear. An objection or suggestion would at once be made by Mr. Smith when Mr. Foster had finished, and I noticed that Justice Stiner invariably ruled on the points raised as Mr. Smith desired, after being prompted by Mr. Foster.

"At the time I traced no sort of connection between the whisperings of Mr. Foster, Mr. Smith's objections, and Justice Stiner's rulings, although I did consider the Justice's rulings most outrageously unfair. A decision came down against us on April 24, although we had clearly made out our defense. Still, even then I saw nothing in it except, perhaps, stupidity.

"But the other day my eyes were opened, and I saw things in their true light. I had occasion to go to Justice Stiner's office in connection with another case. I had never been there before, and hardly knew either Mr. Foster or Mr. Smith. Imagine my amazement when I saw on Mr. Foster's office door the names of Mr. Smith and Justice Stiner. I asked the elevator man, and he informed me that Justice Stiner, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Smith occupied the offices together, and that Justice Stiner came down there whenever he was not holding court. By further inquiries I learned that Mr. Foster and Justice Stiner did business together in private practice, that they were, in fact, partners as well as office associates.

"Then I could see Justice Stiner's rulings in a new light. I trace the reason for the assignment to Cunningham of Wineburgh's claim, and the substitution of Mr. Smith as attorney for Mr. Luques, who has no office or association with Justice Stiner. I could also see the importance of having Mr. Foster, who is familiar with District Court practice, in the case as counsel to ventilate the shameful proceeding."

"Well, Sir, I told Mr. Foster just what I thought of the whole business, and when the case comes up before the Common Pleas, General Term, on appeal, I mean to ventilate the shameful proceeding."

"And are you going to bring it before the Bar Association to ask for impeachment proceedings?" asked the reporter.

"As to that I would rather not say anything at this time, as the matter is not entirely in my hands. But I want to say that a more disgraceful and scandalous action I have never heard of, and for the credit of the profession I mean to push the investigation just as far as I can. It seems to me that ordinary decency would have prevented Justice Stiner from sitting in a case in which one of his office associates was attorney, and the Justice's partner acted as counsel. I understand that Mr. Foster denies that he is Justice Stiner's partner, but if he is not I would like to know what a partner is. And I mean to find out before very long."

Mr. Foster, when seen at his office, 261 Broadway, said:

"There is absolutely nothing in this effort to make a scandal out of what was a perfectly proper proceeding. The case of Cunningham vs. Cohn was decided, as I happen to know, on its merits. It is true that Justice Stiner shares this office with Mr. Smith and myself, but I am not his partner in any sense. We are interested together in some cases in his private practice, but that is all. Furthermore, I had nothing to do in an official capacity with the Cunningham case. Mr. Smith was retained as attorney, and he asked me as a friend to go to court with him when it was tried. I did so, but I was not counsel in the case, nor had I any interest in it. If Mr. Myers says I was counsel, or that I am Justice Stiner's partner, he lies. Please tell him that for me."

"But your name and Justice Stiner's appear together on your office stationery and cards, do they not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I replied Mr. Foster, slowly. "Our names appear on some of the office stationery, but not on all. We do not, however, often use the stationery on which our names are together. Sometimes when we have occasion to write letters regarding business in which we are jointly interested we use these noteheads. But at other times we use our individual stationery. In any event," concluded Mr. Foster, "I do not consider myself a partner of Justice Stiner, and, though I do not often practice in his court, I feel perfectly free to do so whenever the occasion arises. As for Mr. Smith, he is not in any way connected with Justice Stiner's affairs. The case about which all this fuss is made was his and his alone."

Nearly every lawyer of standing has for years complained of the District Court methods that prevail in this city, and it has been freely stated again and again that the issue in cases in most of the courts goes by favor. In order to stand any chance of winning, a practitioner must, it is said, belong to the "ring" that controls matters. Should the charges in the present case be pushed, as Mr. Myers promises they will be, it may lead to a general overhauling of these courts, even if the case against the Eighth District Court is not made out.

THE RENT OF THE BIJOU THEATRE

Canary & Lederer Want to Know to Whom to Pay It.

Canary & Lederer, lessees of the Bijou Theatre, say they do not know to whom they should pay their rent, and they have therefore allowed the matter to go into court in dispossess proceedings.

A judgment for $4,500 for unpaid rent was entered against them yesterday in the Sixth District Court in favor of J. Wesley Rosenquest and Emeline Colville, who sublet to Canary & Lederer, the owner being Henry B. Sire, from whom Mr. Rosenquest and Emeline Colville hold a lease.

Through their attorneys, Howe & Hummell, Canary & Lederer at once filed notice of appeal to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. At the time Canary & Lederer rented the premises they deposited $4,500 as security for the fulfillment of their contract. They say that their failure to pay the rent now due, and for which they let a judgment be entered against them, was done for the purpose of testing the question as to whether they should pay the rent directly to Sire or to the plaintiffs.

Canary & Lederer also want the court to pass upon the question as to whether their deposit of $4,500 may be applied to payment of rent whenever they desire it so applied, or if it can be held by Rosenquest and Emeline Colville until the expiration of their lease.

Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, late yesterday, signed an order directing that all proceedings should be stayed upon the defendants filing an undertaking on appeal for $5,000.

REFUSED TO OBEY THE COURT

The Excise Board Again Declines to Grant Julius Schulz a License.

The Excise Commissioners have refused to obey the writ of mandamus issued by Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court directing them to grant Julius Schulz a saloon license for the premises at 219 Bowery.

The Judge issued an order late yesterday directing the Commissioners to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. Hoffman & Hoffman, counsel for Schulz, secured the order, which is made returnable at 10 o'clock this morning in the Special Term of the Superior Court.

Schulz recently came into possession of the Bowery property. The place was formerly known as a disorderly house, and on that ground a former license was revoked. Schulz made application for a second-class hotel license. There was nothing alleged against Schulz personally, but the license was refused on account of the character of the place. Then Schulz went to the Superior Court and obtained the mandamus from Judge Gildersleeve. The Judge took the ground that the Excise Commissioners have no right to place a brand on property by reason of the offenses of a former tenant.

Hoffman & Hoffman, who represent Schulz, served a copy of the mandamus on the Commissioners yesterday. They then tendered the sum of $300, and demanded a second-class license. The Commissioners, after conferring with their counsel, Thomas Page, declined to accept the money or to issue the license, Commissioner Woodman saying:

"If disorderly resorts can be licensed by a change of landlords, the work of this board will be seriously hampered. We may have to deal with nominal or mythical owners, with the old offenders as the real owners. This is such an important question that we will appeal to a higher court. I cannot say until our counsel has carefully examined all the points involved just what course we will take."

Schulz's lawyers then made the application to have the Excise Commissioners punished for contempt, and the papers were at once served on the members of the board. Mr. Page, to whom the papers were referred, refused to speak of the matter.

None of the Commissioners seemed to think that he would be sent to jail or subjected to a heavy fine. They held an executive session after the service of Judge Gildersleeve's order.

"COUNT" MARSCHALL'S TROUBLES

He Thinks He Is Illegally Detained in Ludlow Street Jail.

"Count" Ernest Victor Marschall does not like his quarters in Ludlow Street Jail. He has been behind the bars since April 5, under an order of arrest granted in an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Marie Elias. He obtained from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of having the question of the justness of his detention determined.

The action of Miss Elias was tried before Chief Justice Ehrlich in the City Court, and resulted in a verdict in her favor against the "Count" for $3,000 damages. A judgment on the verdict was recorded on March 25, and on April 5 the "Count" says he surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and has since been locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. An order was granted for the arrest of the "Count" in this action on May 24, 1894, and it is said that his present detention is under this order of arrest. The "Count" insists that his detention is illegal and unwarranted, and he seeks to be discharged.

The "Count" came to New-York from Vienna with his so-called sister, Anna Marie Marschall, several years ago. She married J. Harvey Connell, a young sugar broker, but Connell had the marriage annulled some time ago, on the ground of fraud. The "Count," it is said, has another breach of promise suit on his hands.

Ex-Senator Whiteman Not Released.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-State Senator from Duluth, Mich., will in all probability have to go to California to stand trial for forgery.

He was taken before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus secured for the purpose of bringing about his release from the Tombs, where he has been imprisoned for several days.

It was contended in his behalf yesterday that the statements contained in the telegram from California, upon which he was arrested here, were entirely insufficient to justify the court in holding him, that as it was by no means certain the prosecution that proceedings are now pending before the Governor for requisition papers for the purpose of having Whiteman returned to California, Justice Lawrence dismissed the writ of habeas corpus, and remanded the prisoner to the custody of an officer from California, who had come on for the purpose of arresting Whiteman.

The Governor will give a hearing in the matter in a day or two. Whiteman is also wanted in Michigan and other places where charges are made against him.

Hotel Clarendon Servants Must Wait.

The servant girls and other employes of the Hotel Clarendon, Brooklyn, will have to take their chances with the rest of the creditors to whom money was coming when the hotel passed into the hands of a receiver. The application which was made in behalf of the employes to compel Receiver Gulick to pay them their wages due prior to the time the receiver in the went into possession of the hotel has been denied by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

Justice Lawrence says that the act of 1885, under which the application was made, does not aid the applicants, inasmuch as the provisions of that act are limited to the wages of employes of corporations, while in this case the concern of which the receiver was appointed is a limited copartnership. He says that the hardship of the case would induce him to grant the application, but that the power to do so, but it finds that he has not such powers at this stage of the proceedings.

A Deposit Company Escapes Taxation.

The Central Park Safe Deposit Company will escape taxation on $100,000 for the year 1893, under a decision handed down by Justice Russell, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The company contended that it did not have any property liable to taxation at the time the assessment was made, and asserted that the levy should be vacated. For this reason certiorari proceedings were brought to have the assessment set aside. An investigation showed that on the last day of the fiscal year, just prior to the making of the assessment, the company converted $100,000 of railroad bonds into United States securities, which are not liable to taxation.

The contention of the Corporation Counsel was that this was a part of a scheme by the company in order to relieve itself of the tax which it would be required to pay.

Only One Part of the Court Open.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Court of General Sessions is far behind in its work, and the prisons are fairly overflowing, only one part of the court, Part II., was in session yesterday. All the other parts were adjourned for the term, and will not open again for business until next Monday, when the May term begins.

On that date Judge Thomas Allison, appointed to succeed the late Judge Martine, will resume active work on the bench for the first time, presiding in Part II. Judge Fitzgerald will go into Part III., while Recorder Goff will continue to sit in Part I. Judge Cowing will not go on the bench again until the opening of the June term.

In Part II. yesterday the work of reading the testimony in the De George arson case was continued, Judge Fitzgerald having decided to sit until it was finished.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 344—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. George C. Ragsdall.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of R. C. Garland for the plaintiff in error.

No. 324—The Dr. S. A. Richmond Nervine Company vs. Samuel A. Richmond.—Argument continued by Henry Browne for the appellee and concluded by Benjamin Butterworth for the appellant.

No. 325—O. W. Rash vs. John W. S. Farley.—Submitted by John H. Rodgers for the plaintiff in error.

No. 327—Hetty H. R. Green et al., vs. George M. Bogue et al.—Argued by L. H. Bisbee for the appellants and by George W. Smith for the appellees.

No. 330—W. B. Eldridge vs. Peter J. Trezevant et al.—Submitted by Wade R. Young for the appellant.

No. 336—Henry H. Eby vs. Solomon E. King et al.—Argument commenced by Harold G. Underwood for the appellant.

The day call for Thursday will be as follows: Nos. 336, 338, 339, 341, 342, 343, 346, 347, 349, 350.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

150—Riker vs. Steamship Elberon. 151—Franklin Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Silvia. 152—Sullivan vs. Yacht Norma. 153—Carrington vs. Silyer & Co. 154—Miller vs. Donovan. 140—Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company vs. Wood.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—8—Moore vs. Steljes. 7—Lee vs. Electric Typographic Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Mary Burns, administratrix, appelant, vs. Edward A. Matthews.—Argued by S. M. Smith for appellant, D. O. Connor for respondent.

Arthur Hopson Sawyer, by Jesse Hopson, his guardian, vs. W. C. Cubby et al., appellants.—Argued by Walter Welch for appellants, Frank Hopkins for respondent.

Susan B. Anthony and another vs. American Glucose Company, appellant.—Argued by John G. Milburn for appellant, J. Van Voorhees for respondent.

The calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 213, 11, 241, 240, 25, 686, 226, 100.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Drake vs. Clinton. 2—Allen vs. Mackey. 3—Kel. / vs. Heermance.

Class II.—4—Marvin Safe Company vs. Chrome Steel Works.

Class III.—5—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Silverthau.

Class IV.—6—Paten vs. Fischer. 7—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company.

Class VI.—8—Kelly vs. Scott.

Class VII.—9—Klingman vs. Martin. 10—Matter of College Place. 11—Kearney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12—D'Hauteville vs. same. 13—Armstrong vs. Armstrong. 14—Davies vs. De Garmendia.

Class VIII.—15—Matter of Warburton. 16—Ungaro vs. Watkinson. 17—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 18—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 19—Jones & Co. vs. Fowler's Rice Company. 20—Partridge vs. Rivers. 21—Schedler vs. Russell. 22—Higgins vs. Gedney. 23—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 24—Monk vs. Nicholson. 25—Du Bois vs. Union Dime Savings Bank. 26—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Gerry. 27—Mendelsohn vs. Porter. 28—Matter of Knickerbocker Storage Company. 29—Hub vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 30—Peck vs. Brady. 31—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 32—Kenny vs. Diehl. 33—Kusterer vs. White. 34—Amoroso vs. Rodgers. 35—Pizza vs. Rodgers. 36—Wolf vs. Loeb.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until May 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

20—Order of American Star vs. Rodbell.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Clara Bechhoefer, Theresa Lagomarsino, John Shaw, Bedelle Fullim, Sophia T. Meeks, Joseph Pilz, Charles Wheatleigh. At 2 P. M.—Maria M. Tighe, Henry M. Bradhurst, August Kleves, Thomas Bodley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

2040—Contested will of Joseph Raymond Cudlipp.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Michael De George. 2—John H. Getilen.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Ladenburg vs. Patton—James J. Nealis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—People, ex rel. Bonnie vs. Boylston—Quincy W. Boese.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Fred Hower Brewing Company vs. Francis A. Clark—James J. Nealis.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Mary C. Godfrey, William H. Haight, Alexander B. Butts, Margaretha Wiebel, Anthony Klein, Mary E. Hilt, Samuel McLean, Mary Darby, Owen Coyle, and Amalia Muller.

Revocation of letters testamentary of Frederick A. Sackman.

The administrator of Henrietta Brown and Mary E. Lanigan.

The estates of Charles R. Lynde, Calvin B. Camp, and Diederick Borcherding.

The transfer tax of Charles Lindeman and Catharine Steane.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 28—Will of James Smith; 21—Will of Amanda May; 27—Will of Isaac S. Armstrong.

Kissing the Bible Not Required.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Kissing the book is a rite very dear to some Judges and to most of the lower magistrates. Its objectionable and unhygienic character was recognized by the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania four years before that province became a free and independent State. The act of 1772 authorizes oaths, not simply affirmations by the uplifted hand, and this is the accepted form of oath in some of the counties in the western part of the State, but here the old custom of kissing an often greasy and grimy Bible survives, and the Judges act as if they knew of no other form, and court clerks and criers probably do not know that a more cleanly form of oath is permissible.

The act of 1772 authorizes the taking of oaths by either by taking the solemn affirmation or any oath in the usual and common form, by laying the hand upon or kissing the book, or by lifting up the right hand and pronouncing and assenting to the following words," &c. The Legislature by the act approved last week amended the act of 1772 by striking out the words "by laying the hand upon and kissing the book," so that there is no longer any authority in the law of Pennsylvania for the form of oath known as kissing the book, except so far as it is permitted in the phrase "or any oath in the usual or common form."

The Gypsy Moth Plague.

From The Boston Transcript.

Prof. Trouvelot, a naturalist, astronomer, and artist, is accused of being the man who is responsible for the gypsy moth plague in Massachusetts. While connected with Harvard University, Prof. Trouvelt hoped to produce, by crossing the gypsy moth with the silkworm, a hardy specimen of silk-spinning worm which would thrive in a temperate climate. A few days ago Prof. Forbush of the State Board was given what appears to be the authentic version of the story. It seems that about twenty-three years ago Prof. Trouvelot had a number of the moths under a netting fastened to a tree in Medford, and imagined that they were secure. One night during a storm the netting was torn from its fastenings, and the insects scattered on the ground, trees, and shrubbery. The infected area now comprises more than 200 square miles. The Legislature will doubtless pass to be engrossed the bill appropriating $150,000 for the work of destruction this year.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

An Underground Trolley to be Operated in Lenox Avenue.

STATE BOARD GIVES PERMISSION

The Opposition on the Part of the Third Avenue Line Is Overruled —Another Surface Railroad Grant.

Two questions of surface-railroad motive power in this city came before the State Railroad Commissioners, who met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms again yesterday. Henry A. Robinson first addressed the board concerning the pending joint application of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company for permission to use the cable system on the Twenty-third Street line. He said that property owners representing more than the requisite amount had given their consent. The application was granted.

Mr. Robinson next asked for a decision on the joint application of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for permission to use an underground electric system of motive power for its cars on Lenox Avenue, to the Harlem River. He explained that the Lenox Avenue road is to be operated by a modified form of the Siemens-Halske system, which is in use at Buda-Pesth. The road on Lenox Avenue will connect with the cable road on Lexington Avenue by a line running easterly through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. It will connect also with the cable road on Columbus Avenue by a line running westerly through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Manhattan Avenue; thence along One Hundred and Ninth Street to Columbus Avenue.

W. H. Page opposed the application on behalf of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, claiming that under contracts made in 1892 the Pavonia Ferry Company and his clients had equal rights on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street with that company, and that, unless cable power were used there, the Third Avenue Railroad Company would be deprived of its rights under these contracts.

After some discussion, the Commissioners granted the application, with the proviso that this was done without prejudice to the rights of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Lawson N. Fuller asked that the rate of speed for cars to run on Lenox Avenue, above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, be placed at ten miles an hour as the maximum. No action was taken on the request. The Commissioners made an order exempting the Chateaugay Railroad Company for a year from the operation of the law requiring it to equip all its freight cars with air brakes.

ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION.

An Amicable Arrangement for May Probably Effected.

There is good reason to believe that an important step will be taken to-day toward the settlement of the differences between the anthracite coal companies. It is expected that the sales agents will agree upon the questions of output and prices for the month of May, in a manner that will be satisfactory to all of the companies interested.

The proposition submitted, at a previous meeting, by Vice President Holden of the Lackawanna, to the effect that each road shall produce, during May, 70 per cent. of its own production in any maximum month of the last two years, will probably be agreed to by the representatives at to-day's meeting. Such an arrangement, it is calculated, will produce about 3,500,000 tons during the current month.

Reading has consented to co-operate with the other anthracite roads on the 70 per cent. basis pending the settlement by the Presidents of the general question of allotment of output for the year. While Reading's demand is 21 per cent. as its share of the total output for the year, its participation in the 70 per cent. agreement, it is estimated, will yield it something like 20½ per cent. for this month.

The committee which will report a plan of action to the meeting to-day consists of Vice President Holden of the Lackawanna, President Olyphant of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Western, and Sales Agent Torrey of the Delaware and Hudson.

A Club for Railroad Men.

The Transportation Club, just incorporated, is designed to afford a medium for social intercourse among railroad men who reside in or may chance to visit New-York. The incorporators include Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, Charles F. Cox, Thomas L. James, E. V. W. Rossiter, Nathan Guilford, Edgar Van Etten, ex-Judge Ashbel Green, and George H. Daniels.

H. C. Duval, who is a member of the new club, said yesterday: "This organization will be to the railroad men what the Lawyers' Club is to the lawyers and the Insurance Club is to the insurance men. It will provide attractive quarters, where its members can meet for luncheon or dinner. There will also probably be a well-equipped library and reading club. It is likely that the club will number about 500 members, including non-residents. Of course, all of the prominent railroad men in the country who are called to New-York occasionally on business will find such a club a great convenience, as well as a social pleasure."

The top floor of the new Windsor Hotel, to be built at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, will be constructed expressly for the Transportation Club, and there will be a spacious roof garden, where members of the club can enjoy cooling breezes while at luncheon or dinner in warm weather.

Mr. Huntington's Case.

The case of Collis P. Huntington, charged with violating the Inter-State Commerce act, in giving a free pass over the Southern Pacific Road, came up in the United States District Court in this city before Judge Brown yesterday. Argument was heard for and against the application for Mr. Huntington's removal to California. Frederic R. Coudert appeared for Mr. Huntington, and argued that no offense against the law had been committed, inasmuch as there was no proof that the aforesaid pass had been used.

The court ordered counsel to file briefs on next Saturday.

New-York and New-England Decree.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decree in the matter of the New-York and New-England Railroad, defendants in the suit of William T. Hart, Frederick J. Kingsbury, and Eustice C. Fitz, plaintiffs. The plaintiffs asked for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $5,000,000 executed on June 22, 1892.

The decree grants the prayer of the plaintiffs, the Judge saying that the railroad company had broken the condition of the mortgage when it failed to pay the interest in February, 1895.

John King Out of Erie.

John King, who recently retired from the Presidency of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad on account of failing health, has resigned as one of the receivers of that company for the same reason. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, yesterday accepted Mr. King's resignation as receiver, and appointed President E. B. Thomas to fill the vacancy.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Belt Line Railroad tunnel, one of the most remarkable engineering feats of modern times, which has been built under the City of Baltimore from Camden Station to Bayview Junction, on the Philadelphia Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of seven and a half miles, was formally opened for business yesterday.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has awarded a contract for 20,000 tons of steel rails, the price paid being $22 per ton. The contract was divided between three companies—the Carnegie, Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the Cambria Iron Company.

—The carrying of the mails by the electric street cars in Boston began yesterday, to the great satisfaction of the public, although by the leaders of labor organizations the new cars are looked upon with distrust, if not disgust.

—An attachment has been granted against the property in this State of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company in an action brought by Oliver Adams of Larchmont, to recover $44,862, due upon notes of the railroad company.

—Sir Henry Tyler, the retiring President of the Grand Trunk Railway, denies the assertion of the committee of shareholders that the Board of Directors concealed anything concerning the affairs of the company.

WILLIAMS OF LONDON IS WANTED

By Depositing $17 with a Bank He Established His Credit and Then Victimized Shopkeepers.

A new Spring style of check swindle has been introduced in this city, and thus far it has been successful. The operator is a slick-looking Englishman, who calls himself "W. Williams of London, England."

Williams first appeared about ten days ago at the First National Bank and told Cashier Scofield he had a draft on the bank from its English correspondent, the Provincial Bank of England. He said it was his original intention to open an account with the bank, but having been suddenly called to the West on business, he had cashed his draft elsewhere. Meanwhile he had taken the liberty to draw two checks for $5 and $12 on the bank. He desired to leave the $17 in cash with the bank, so that the checks might be cashed when they reached it. Mr. Scofield said he did not like to do business that way with strangers, but, as the checks were small, he would make an exception, and he took the $17.

At the same time Williams was working the other end of his scheme. He went to a Broadway clothing store and bought $5 worth of goods and proffered his five-dollar check in payment. The check passed through the bank. Williams then went to another Broadway house and bought $10.50 worth of goods. He gave his check for $12. The firm declined at first to take the check. Williams then referred them to the clothing concern, which gave the assurance that his checks were all right. The twelve-dollar check was then accepted, and Williams received $1.50 change. The check was sent to the bank and was duly honored, which satisfied the firm that Williams was a responsible person.

Williams appeared again a few days later and bought a ten-dollar valise, for which he paid with a check on the First National Bank for $40. The firm, believing the check to be good, gave Williams the valise and $30, and he has not been seen since. The check was sent to the bank and was returned, Williams's account there having been exhausted by the $17. Two twenty-dollar checks followed soon afterward, and now the bank and several victims are looking for Mr. Williams of London, England.

SALE OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.'S STOCK

Prices Were Far Below the Market Rates—Salesmen Want Commissions.

The auction sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.'s dry goods stock began yesterday morning and was continued until late in the afternoon. It will be resumed to-day and will be completed to-morrow.

Nearly every large and small dry goods house in the city was represented at the sale. The goods auctioned yesterday were dry goods, shawls, silks, velvets, velveteens, corsets, cloaks, flannels, blankets, ginghams, prints, and staple domestics. John Wilmerding of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell conducted the sale.

Bidding was at first spirited, but after a while the competition died out, and prices fell to 35 per cent. below ordinary market rates.

There were 1,306 lots sold. The sale today will include hosiery and underwear, and to-morrow ribbons, millinery goods, and notions will be offered. Everything will be sold without reserve.

When the sale is over there will be a legal tangle between the salesmen and the receivers to be unraveled by the courts. The salesmen contend that they are entitled to commissions earned at the auction sale, but the receivers oppose this view of the matter. The receivers say the auction commissions, if allowed, would average about eight months' earnings for each salesman. The salesmen have retained counsel, but will not press their claims until the sale is concluded.

Harvard Freshman Saves a Sophomore.

From The Boston Transcript.

A. W. Ryder, a sophomore at Harvard and a member of the Weld Boat Club, went out on the river in a wherry Friday afternoon. Returning with the tide, he was passing under the Boylston Street Bridge, and as he saw he was going to hit the side he stood up and pushed against a pile to shove the boat out into midstream. The force overturned the boat. Ryder, with one foot caught in the tote strap, was carried under.

S. H. Fuller, a freshman and a substitute on his class crew, saw the accident and dived to the rescue. Ryder was rapidly drifting down stream, having only strength left to grasp one of the outriggers and hold on. Fuller succeeded in raising his head out of the water and lifting him up on the wherry. Other students started out in a boat to the assistance of the men. When Ryder was finally got ashore he was numb with the cold and hardly conscious.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Tides To-day.

Sun rises...4:57|Sun sets...6:57|Moon sets ...1:40

A. M.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12.50	1:24	7:08	7:35
Governors Island	1:12	1:55	7:53	8:13
Hell Gate	3:05	3:48	9:21	9:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 3.		
Gregory, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 4.		
Asphodel, Cape Colony	3:00 P. M.	.....
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayara	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Elma, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	12:00 M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	12:00 M	2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Mexico and Cuba	10:30 A. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 2.—Andes, Kingston, April 23; Alesia, Naples, April 10; Finance, Colon, April 24; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, April 20.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.—Columbia, Southampton, April 26; Origen, Para, April 21; Norge, Christiansand, April 29; Persia, Hamburg, April 21; Pocasset, Gibraltar, April 17.

SATURDAY, May 4.—Albano, Hamburg, April 18; Caribbee, St. Croix, April 27; Fontabelli, St. Croix, April 27; Paris, Southampton, April 27; Santiago, Nassau, April 30; Umbria, Liverpool, April 27.

SUNDAY, May 5.—Amaryllis, Gibraltar, April 20; La Normandie, Havre, April 27; Orinoco, Bermuda, May 2; Vega, Lisbon, April 21.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, April 30.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville, April 28 and Charleston 29, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool April 24 and Queenstown 25, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:17 A. M.

SS England, (Br.,) Heele, London, April 14, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp April 20, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Morgan City, Baker, Baltimore, in ballast to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Flamborough, (Br.,) Rand, Livingston April 23, with fruit and passengers to Otto G. Mayer & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Vigilantia, McIntosh, Vera Cruz April 18, Tuxpan 19, Tampico 20, Campeachy 22, Progreso 24, and Havana 27, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Kingston April 6, Carthagena 10, and Port Limon 18, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Colombia, Henderson, Colon, McGillvray, Kingston, April 11, Black River 13, Falmouth 19, Montego Bay 22, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, and Hope Bay 23, and Kingston 24, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ely, (Br.,) Donovan, Gibara April 26, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow April 20 and Moville 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M. yesterday.

SS New-Orleans, Betts, New-Orleans April 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. S. Allen.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah April 27, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

LEASE OF A BROADWAY BUILDING TO BE ERECTED.

Sales Reported by Brokers—Misunderstanding at a Foreclosure—Auction Offerings.

The Weld estate of Boston will erect a fifteen-story business building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street. It will be ready for occupancy on Feb. 1, 1897. Messrs. Meyer Jonasson & Co. have already leased the property for twenty-one years, through Messrs. Daniel Birdsall & Co. The plot measures 42.6 by 125 by irregular.

Messrs. I. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Emanuel Walter seven lots—four on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and three contiguous on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. William E. Booth has sold for Albert Joske to Mrs. Samuel H. Everett the interest of the trustees of the Everett Hotel, at 102, 104, and 106 Vesey Street, 98 Barclay Street, 142 to 144 West Street, and 214 and 216 Washington Street.

Messrs. Fairchild & Yoran have sold for Francis J. Schnugg to Jacob Schwarz the two five-story flats 369 and 371 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, at $51,500, and for Jacob Schwarz, at $30,000, the five-story tenement 222 Chrystie Street.

Mr. I. D. Rittenberg has sold to Toch Brothers, at $60,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 844 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Messrs. George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. have sold to a lady a four-story brownstone dwelling, which they are to erect at 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, 23 by 100.5. The purchaser pays $5,000 extra to have the building fire-proof.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. write to say that the purchasers of the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street were Joseph Hammerschlag and Martin Metzger, and not Oppenheimer & Metzger, as stated.

Messrs. John Davis and P. C. Eckhart have sold for S. W. B. Smith to a Mr. Pollascheck, at about $85,000, the two five-story brick flats 822 and 824 Amsterdam Avenue.

Messrs. Thomas L. Reynolds & Co. have sold for John C. Barth, at $22,500, the three-story dwelling 84 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 55 by 80, and for George Schweppenhauser and Thomas P. Emil W. Bottcher and the five-story brick and stone flat 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $25,000, to Jacob D. Butler, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 115 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 193.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 92. The foreclosure was simply to perfect title, the real purchasers being the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, the dry goods merchants.

There was a little out of the common at the offering, by Mr. Frank Yoran, of the property at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 94, with three-story brick tenement in front and two-story brick building in the rear. The offering was in foreclosure, and there was evidently something wanting. There is due on the judgment covering this and other property more than $43,000. The legal notice of sale purports to offer the fee of the property. It seems, however, that there is a lease running to 1908 of the premises, and that the lessee owns the buildings. Although the lease antedates the mortgage, the lessee was not a party to the proceedings, and still the legal notice purports to foreclose his interest as well as that of the mortgagor. Some frequenters of the auction room, misled by the published notice, bid on the property. The highest bid was $14,200, by Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter, The referee, Mr. Arthur Berry, deemed it advisable to adjourn the sale for a week on account of the manifest inadequacy of the bid.

To-day the following sales at auction are set down, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 1,905 Second Avenue, west side, 52 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 26 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward Terrill, referee, northeast corner of Avenue C and Seventh Street, 35.3 by 48.9, four-story bank building. Due on judgment, $26,875.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward De Witt, referee, 323 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,720.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, six actions, John H. Judge, referee, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 325 feet west of Central Park West, six four-story brownstone dwellings. Nos. 47, 49, and 57 are each 18 feet front, 45 and 59 are each 20 feet front, and 51 is 19 feet front, the lots being 100.5 feet deep. Due on judgment, $31,370.

By R. M. Montgomery, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 42 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 514 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,220.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,294.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, executor's sale, 18 and 20 Frankfort Street, northeast corner of William Street, 58.4 by 88.9 by 51.11 by 87.11, eight-story brick building known as the Carleton House. Also, receiver's sale of 1,192 and 1,194 Park Avenue, west side, 50.8½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, two five-story brick apartment houses, the first 31 by 70 by 80, the other 19 by 70 by 80.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Bernard Smyth, auction sale, 63 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 104 and 106 Fourth Avenue, six-story brick store, by O. B. Potter estate of 38 Park Row; cost, $80,000.

West End Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-first Street, seven-story brick flat, by William J. Merritt of 339 Boulevard; cost, $400,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, five five-story brick flats, by Herman and Henry Sonn of 136 and 134 West Seventy-fourth Street; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $66,000.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 388 feet east of Avenue B, five five-story brick factory, engine room, &c., by John W. Brookman of East Sopies, N. Y.; cost, $30,000.

Aqueduct Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Hampden Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Mary Olliver of 2,706 Marmion Avenue; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 308 and 310 East Twenty-second Street, one-story brick engine shed, by David J. Bailie & Son of 306 East Twenty-second Street; cost, $500.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 116 feet north of Home Street, two two-story brick dwellings, by P. J. Stumpf of 1,110 Home Street; cost, $8,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, five three-story frame dwellings, by Albert Bell of Webster Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 182.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, six three-story and basement brick dwellings, by William Watkins and others of 409 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; cost, $60,000.

West End Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, six five-story brick flats, by Sakariasen & Larson of 1,027 Tiffany Street; cost, $135,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, five-story brick flat, by William R. Morgan, Jr., of 1,155 Broadway; cost, $50,000.

No. 262 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by L. & K. Ungrich, alterations to a one-story brick store and office; cost, $1,000.

No. 12 West Eighty-third Street, by Joseph Kaufmann, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 147 and 149 West Twenty-fifth Street, by John Walton estate, alterations to a four-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

No. 310 East Eighty-third Street, by Henry Knobloch, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 261 West Thirty-seventh Street, by Charles F. Meyers, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $150.

Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, by Gideon E. Fountain, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 409 and 411 West Twenty-second Street, by Frank W. Rose, alterations to two four-story and attic brick flats; cost, $10,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to the plaintiff, Henry Weil, at $2,000, the three-story frame dwelling 78 Truxton Street, 17.4 by 54. To Elizabeth Hitchcock, plaintiff, at $1,800, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 50 Thatford Avenue, 25 by 100.1. To Samuel Seklir, plaintiff, at $8,850, he sold the four-story frame building, with store, 220 Bushwick Avenue, 25 by 105.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

West Avenue, west side, 176 feet north of B Street, (Wallabout Market,) two-story brick produce store, 22 by 50, $2,000; Casper Herald, owner.

Washington Avenue, east side, 154 feet north of B Street, two-story brick produce store, 22 by 100, $4,000; H. Heinsen, owner.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Twelfth Street, two-story frame building, two families, 20 by 40, $1,200; Bridget Regan, owner.

Chestnut Street, east side, 200 feet south of Eastern Parkway, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32, $1,800; Peter G. Kerr, owner.

Avenue C, northwest corner East Twenty-eighth Street, two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 55, $3,000; Becker & Ruege, owners.

Gates Avenue, north side, 116.8 feet east of Wyckoff Avenue, three-story frame flat, six families, 25 by 62, $3,500; H. Loeffler, Sr., owner.

Ten Eyck Street, south side, 286 feet west of Waterbury Street, two-story frame storage, 38.2 by 39.3½, $2,000; Otto Goetz, owner.

Barbey Street, east side, 80 feet north of Dumont Street two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 30, $1,800; Robert Forrest, owner.

Maspeth Avenue, north side, 250 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, three-story brick factory, 25 by 60, $3,000; T. J. Hand, owner.

Spencer Street, west side, 25 feet south of Park Avenue, two-story brick factory, 30 by 20, $1,000; James McGowan, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 1.

CANNON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x99.10; Adolph Gross and others to Leopold Harris $1
2D ST, 284; same to Barnet Chrein.. 1
95TH ST, 68 West; John Reilly and wife to Charles Wehle 27,000
LENOX AV, w s, 25 ft n of 133d St, 50x100; John E. Smithers to Samuel Lynch 100
MULBERRY ST, 6; Maria L. Kendall and Helen J. Banning to Jacob Kleinhans and another 28,000
GOERCK ST, s e s, 60.11 ft s w of Stanton St, 20.3x59.8x irregular; Samuel Harris and wife to Isaac Harris 1
109TH ST, s s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 17 x80.10; Jeremiah Pangburn and others, executors of Emmor K. Adams and others, to Albert Niedermann 10,500
HAMILTON PLACE, w s, 73 ft s of 140th St, 16.2x90.2; John Reid and wife to Alexander McSorley 1
TINTON AV, e s, 127.9 ft s of 166th St, 19.5x100; Emil W. Bottcher and wife to Julius J. M. Scott 4,500
109TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth B. Andrews to William Krelelsheimer 1
118TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Florence A. Foster to Alexander Walker and another 1
51ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9 x100.5; Anne L. McManus to James V. McManus 1
WAVERLEY PLACE, 245; Solomon S. Carvalho to Harry B. Venn 1
LINCOLN AV, e s, Lot 14, map of High Bridgeview, 23d Ward; Mary Coleman to John Coleman 1
116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11; David H. Tolck and wife to Catharine Hopkins 1
152D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Leonhard F. Olt and wife to George Barth 7,300
5TH ST, n s, 307.8 ft e of Avenue C, 16.11x96.11; Helene and Adolph Galewski to Mary Bier 9,875
139TH ST, 304 West; Andrew J. Larkin to Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association 1
85TH ST, n s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 12.6x102.2; Frank Bush and wife to John Ulrich 1
113TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Jane L. Broadbelt and husband to William E. Ferguson.. 19,000
HUDSON ST, 44; William Simpson and others to Julius Wolff 42,500
81ST ST, 9 West; Charles A. Baldwin and wife to Margaret Deeves 1
148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Mary Fitzpatrick to Teresa Fitzpatrick 1
57TH ST, s s, 161.5 ft e of 1st Av, 45.6x irregular; Emma M. Mahoney to Mary Barry 1
109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Henry Bernheimer to Josephine Schmid and Ashbel P. Fitch 1
MADISON ST, 220; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wife to Wolf Fein 36,000
CHERRY ST, n s, 31 ft w of Roosevelt St, 31.4x irregular; Smith Ely to Henry C. Northrop 10,000
PEARL ST, 160 and 162; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to The National Conduit Manufacturing Company 88,000
WEST 12TH ST, 59.2 ft e of 8th Av, 21.2x irregular; Nathaniel Roe to William J. Roe 6,000
WASHINGTON ST, 471; Benjamin P. Beekman and wife to Henry P. DeGraaf 1
12TH ST, 5 East; Rudolph Hurry, trustee of Albert Gallup, deceased, to Elizabeth B. Grannis 38,000
HUDSON ST, 455; The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, N. Y., to Daniel E. O'Neill 16,500
12TH ST, 5 East; David S. Banks to Elizabeth B. Grannis 1
MORTON ST, s s, 98 ft e of Bedford St, 27x90; Timothy J. Kieley and wife to Nellie L. Aitkin 40,000
3D ST, 234 East; Philip Luther and wife to Edward Michael 20,000
GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x87.6; Rufus L. Todd, executor of Mary L. Todd, to Gilbert M. Todd, 1-6 part 5,833
2D ST, 284; Adolph Gross and others to Barnet Chrein 1
HUDSON ST, w s, 59.11 ft n of Barrow St, 20x86; Daniel E. O'Neil and wife to Stephen V. R. Cruger and others 19,000
BROADWAY, n e corner of Broome St, 33x10x60.8x100; Walter L. Kane and De Lancey A. Kane, executors of Walter Langdon, to Matthew Wilks 365,000
SULLIVAN ST, 214 to 218; the First African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church of the City of New-York to William S. Patten 45,000
BEDFORD ST, w s, 55; Frederick Haldy and another to Catherine Miller 9,250
BEDFORD ST, e s, 96.11 ft s of Christopher St, 42.6x50.3x irregular; Julius Lilpman and wife to Charles Noble 1
SULLIVAN ST, w s, 175 ft n of Bleecker St, 85x100; William S. Patten and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine 1
9TH ST, n s, 358 ft e of Avenue C; Louise E. Fraser to Ferdinand Dress, Jr. 1,000
18TH ST, 28 West; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, trustees, to George T. Miatt 37,500
2D AV, 606 and 611; Frederick Woehr and wife to John A. Weeks, Jr. 1
82D ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; Willimeana Jackson, executrix of Hannah A. Lynch, to Terence J. Duffy 22,250
20TH ST, s s, 473 ft w of 5th Av, 23x 92; Anna E. Barnard to Catherine E. Broughton 44,250
39TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 98.2; John D. Walker and husband to Mary G. Coleman 10
2D AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 36th St, 24.9x 100; Fannie Cutner to Alphons Dryfoos 29,500
AITKIN, Nellie L. to Timothy J. Kieley, n s of 30th St, 136 ft e of 9th Av, 13x98.9 20,000
82D ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; Thomas I. Valentine and others to Terence J. Duffy 1
4TH AV, e s, 56.3 ft s of 36th St, 18.6x50; Mary T. Lord and husband to John B. Webb 1
30TH ST, e s, 117.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.10x98.9; Emlen N. Lawrence and John B. Lawrence, Jr., executors of George N. Lawrence, to Katharine D. Lawrence 18,000
18TH ST, 226 West; George T. Miatt to Samson Lachman 51,000
22D ST, 24 West; Irving Grinnell and others, trustees for Joanna H. Grinnell, to Louis Sachs 52,500
30TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.5x98.9; Harriet B. Barrow to Nicholas M. Butler 10
38TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8 x98.9; Miss Julia E. Cady and Anna C. Morrison to Eliza W. White 1
25TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 80x98.9; the First Free Will Baptist Church of New-York City to the First African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church of the City of New-York 67,500
24TH ST, 119 West; Charles A. Schumacher, executor of Ernest H. Hartman, to Alfred B. Darling 24,000
18TH ST, s s, 485.6 ft w of 5th Av, 25.6x87; Clothilde Bodine and others to George T. Miatt 7,142
18TH ST, 28 West; Florence M. Bodine and others to same 5,857
23D ST, 132 East; David Lindenborn and wife to Henry W. de Forest.. 105,000
95TH ST, 67 East; G. Waldo Smith to George P. Medler 10
43D ST, n s, 342.6 ft e of 6th Av, 52.6x100.10x irregular; Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to Association of the Bar of the City of New-York 208,550
92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.8; Frederic W. Rhinelander and wife to William H. Schwenker 12,500
84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x102.2; Joseph Kornfeld and Samuel Cohen and wives to Marie Schneidt 14,250
57TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Ellen D. Cass to Daniel A. Davis 75,000
83D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Abraham Meyer to Annie M. Grinberg and another 1
87TH ST, n s, 39 ft w of 4th Av, 20 x80.5; Harriet M. Wheeler to Mary L. Allen 44,000
70TH ST, 24 East; Margaret P. Baker, individually and as executrix of Elizabeth A. Barker and Mary E. Barker, to Thomas S. Williams 50,000
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Henry F. Osborn.. 50,000
85TH ST, n s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 12.6 x102.2; Frank Bush and wife to John Ulrich 1
MADISON AV, w s, 84.8 ft n of 93d St, 16x87.9; Emma L. Von Bermuth to John J. Cooney 20,000
59TH ST, 130 East; Louis H. Patterson to New-York Orthopedic Dispensary 30,000
SAME PROPERTY; Cordelia G. Hammill to Louis H. Patterson.... 30,000
50TH ST, 344 East; Louis Falkenau and others to Meyer Rosenthal.... 13,750
MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 105th St, 19x70; Louis Smadbeck to Martin Steinthal 15,000
128TH ST, 235 East; Patrick Leo and wife to Howard McWilliams 1
128TH ST, 237 East; George Ledger to same 1
128TH ST, 249 East; Mary Read to same 1
117TH ST, 423 East; Mary A. Christy to John J. Prendergast 9,100
116TH ST, s s, 150.6 e of Av A, 6.6x 100.10x50x100.10x150x100 ft x—; Smith Ely to James Keese 1
103D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 14.6x3½ block; Charles Bailey and wife to Cora Gebhard 10
MADISON AV, 1,849; Samuel C. Van Dusen and others to Jacob Kotteck 1
112TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; George H. Cocks and others to Max Vogel 6,400
2D AV, s w corner of 98th St, 26.2x 82; John Hickey, guardian of Mary A. Hickey to Mary A. Hickey.... 1
104TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Charles B. Mayer and wife to Peter and Christina Kress..... 15,850
116TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of Av A, 6.6x100.10x50—x100.10 to 115th St x 150x100x—; James Keese to Charles Hillemeier 28,000
109TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Josephine Schmid to Henry Bernheimer 1
148TH ST, 540 West; Bernard Havanagh and wife to Thomas Kilvert 1
142D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Sophia R. E. Gentles and others to Harrie A. Quackenbush.. 6,500
109TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Ashbel P. Fitch and wife to Henry Bernheimer 1
127TH ST, n s, 210.6 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11; Frank J. Duplignac and wife to George W. Miller 14,000
128TH ST, n s, 287 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Paul Rochricht and wife to Anna L. Bohnet 1
142D ST, n s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25 x99.11; Andrew Brice and wife to Harrie Quackenbush 6,500
142D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Harrie A. Quackenbush to Lambert Suydam 100
165TH ST, s s, 466.4 ft e of 10th Av, and beginning at s w corner of Edgecombe Road, 92.5x563.8, to Harlem River, x irregular; John H. Sutton and wife to Eliza S. Young.. 1
187TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Charles L. Adams and wife to Maurice Ahl 1
WILLIS AV, 2,280; Thomas F. Somers and wife to Christian W. Weinbacher 1
151ST ST, s s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 24.6x118.5; Alois Grunska and wife to Simon Schmitt and wife.. 9,000
LOTS 67, 68, 72, 73, and 76 to 81, map of Charles A. Stadler; William F. Sheehan and Jacob A. Cantor to executors, Henry Clausen and George C. Clausen 1
BOSTON AV, s e corner of 164th St, 53.8x96x50x76.5; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Frances Zorn 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of Madison Av, 61.7x89x60x103; Maria L. Connelly to Abraham Worms $3,000
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, Lot 102, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 55x165; James Doyle and B. F. O'Brien to Louis Joseph 3,875
OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 50 ft s of F. O. Wool's land, 25x 112.6x irregular; Robert M. Lawrence to Jane W. Lawrence 2
BOONE AV, n e corner of Freeman St, 25x100; Thomas McGinness and wife to William F. Palmer 800
MOHEGAN AV, e s, 70 ft s of Woodruff Av, 50x70; Ernest Leins and wife to Helen J. Allcot 1,300
DECATUR AV, e s, Lots 87, 88, 97, and 98, map of Norwood, Twenty-fourth Ward; Mary Bracken, executrix of Henry Bracken, to Patrick J. Sullivan 1,900
AMSTERDAM AV, 627; James Walsh to Robert Berls 32,500
70TH ST, 48 West; John Reilly to Charles Wehle 27,000
85TH ST, 62 West; Emily Liantard to Joseph H. Labaree 1
43D ST, s s, and 300 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; the Ascension Mission Association to Harris Mandelbaum and another 55,000
64TH ST, n s, 246 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Armintha and William J. Merritt to Mathilde Addison 1
45TH ST, 123 West; Frank B. Colton to Mary E. Pigott 1
43D ST, s s, 267 ft w of 11th Av, 183x 100.5, and other property; Ella S. Higgins to Nathalie F. Reynal, half part 1
44TH ST, s s, Lot 482, Map of Hermitage, 25x100; Adelbert Huber to Sylvester Eschbach 8,700
49TH ST, 235 West; Mary T. Carroll to Mary McCollough 1
72D ST, n s, 330 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Hugh Lamb to Kate E. Morgan 1
43D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 100.8; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to William F. Rohrig 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLCOTT, Helen J. and another to Hewlett Scudder; Mohegan Av, s s, 70 ft s of 176th St, 2 years $2,000
AHL, Maurice, to Charles L. Adams; 177th Street, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 5,000
ALMER, Michael, and wife to Pauline Eyers and other; 2d Av, s e corner of 115th St, 5 years 15,000
CANOET, William H., to Mary E. Monaghan; Holly St, s s, at s s of Miles Square Road, 3 years 800
ALCOTT, Helen J., to Ernest Leins; Lot 21, Block A, map of Sarah S. S. Sturges, 1 year 500
BROWN, William R., and wife to Moses I. Payne and another, trustees; 39th St, n s, 96.8 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 15,000
BOHLEYER, Frederick, to Charles F. Scheriner 4,400
BROWN, Annie E., to John G. Jenny; 55th St, s s, 237.9 ft w of 5th Av, lease 10,000
BJORNS, Samuel W., to A. B. Scott; New Chambers St, s w corner Pearl St, 5 years 100,000
BIER, Mary, to Helene Galewski; 5th St, n s, 307.8 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 2,375
BROUGHTON, Catherine E., to Anna E. Barnard; 20th St, s s, 473 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 7,250
BARRY, Mary, to Emma M. Mahoney; 57th St, s s, 161.5 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 13,000
BARTH, George, to Wilhelmiene Olt; 152d St, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 4,000
SAME and wife to Franz Steiner and wife; 152d St, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 3,000
BERGFIELD, Leopold, and wife to Mary B. Hague; Manhattan Av, e s, 27 ft s of 116th St, 5 years 25,000
BECKER, Margaretta, to the German Savings Bank; Manhattan St, n s, 14.8 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 14,000
CORLISS, Grace M. and another to Mary H. Moore; West End Av, e s, 80.11 ft s of 104th St, 5 years 19,000
CRIST, Josephine, to Cornelia A. Atwell; 356 West 19th St, 4 years ... 2,000
CARELL, Frederick, and others, to N. A. Ringsland; 98th St, n s, 157.6 ft e of West End Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 40,000
DUSENBURY, Caleb C., and another, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142 and 144 West 23d St, 3 years 50,000
DIELOW, Bridget, and another to American Savings Bank; Robbins Av, w s, 200 ft n of 149th St, 3 years 5,500
DEADY, Jane, to Mary E. Seaton; Whitlock Av, s e corner of 145th St, 3 years 600
DENTON, Henry, and another, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Columbus Av, n e corner of 70th St, 3 years 85,000
EARLY, Joseph N., to New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company; 46th St, s s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 16,000
ESCHBACH, Sylvester, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 44th St, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 9,000
EVERS, Henry, to Henry Brune; Monroe St, n s, 87.2 ft e of Market St, 3 years 10,000
SAME to same; Monroe St, n s, 112.2 ft e of Market St, 3 years 10,000
FELDMANN, Heinrich, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 12,000
FEIN, Wolf, to Jonas Weil and another; 220 Madison St, installments. 7,000
FOLY, Frederick, and wife to Mary E. Sloane; 51 East Houston St, 3 years 14,250
FINKLE, Bernard, and wife to Justus L. Buckley; 116th St, s s, 145 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000
GOLDBERG, Annie, to Ernest J. Gehben; 49 Essex St, 5 years 5,000
GRANNIS, Elizabeth B., to Randolph Henry, as trustee; 5 East 12th St, 5 years 8,250
HICKEY, Mary A., and another to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 98th St, s w corner 2d Av, 3 years 17,000
HILLEMEIER, Charles, to Smith Ely; 116th St, s s, 150.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 5 years 25,000
HEALEY, Mary, to Anna Fahrenholz; Prospect Pl, w s, 167.1 ft n of 42d St, 3 years 1,000
HAINES, Jennie E., and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 53 Orchard St, 1 year 12,000
HARFT, Charles, to Leonard Hangen; Clinton Pl, n s, 323.1 ft w of Broadway, lease 10,000
HARRIS, Alethea, to Anson T. Downes; Elsmere Pl, n s, 125 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 2,500
HOGAN, John, and wife to James Mulry; 38 Chrystie St, 3 years.... 22,850
HAINES, Jennie E., and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 510 Orchard St, 1 year 11,000
JANTZER, Elizabeth, to Dorothea A. Mueller; Monroe St, n s, 135.7 ft e of Pike St, 5 years 10,000
JOSEPH, Louis, to Samuel Goldsticker; Kingsbridge Rd, s w s, Lot 102, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 1 year 1,200
KLEINHAM, Jacob, and another to Maria L. Kendall and another; 6 Mulberry St, 3 years 22,000
KILOERT, Thomas, to Bernhard Havanagh; 540 West 148th St, 3 years. 10,500
KREUTER, Ferdinand, to the East River Savings Institution; Houston St, n s, 92.10 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 7,500
KLEIMER, George, and others to Fannie Semel; Robbins Av, w s, 300 ft s of 149th St, 3 years 4,000
KOTTEK, Jacob, to A. C. Monson; Madison Av, e s, 84.11 ft n of 120th St, 3 years 11,000
KAHN, Henry, and others to Julius Goebel; 81st St, n s, 279.7 ft e of 3d Av, installments 16,000
KNOLHOFF, John F. W., and wife to Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 24th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.. 7,000
LAMB, Hugh, and Elizabeth B. Lamb to Elizabeth L. Goodnow; n s of 72d St, 330 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 42,000
LINDEN, James, and wife to Charles E. Appleby and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 100.5 ft s of 68th St, and adjoining property, (three mortgages,) 3 years 70,000
LABAREE, Joseph N., to Emily Liautard; 62 West 85th St, 5 years.. 20,000
LUESSEN, Hermann, and wife to Julius J. M. Scott; n s of 157th St, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years. 7,500
LYNCH, Samuel, to John E. Smithers; w s of Lenox Av, 25 ft n of 133d St, and adjoining property, (two mortgages,) 1 year 7,986
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 43d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, and adjoining property, (four mortgages,) 1 year 44,000
McSORLEY, Alexander, to John Reid; 50 Hamilton Place, 10 years... 11,100
MYERS, Theodore W., and wife to Angelo L. Myers and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 123d St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, demand 10,000
MILLAR, George W., to Frank J. Dupignac; n s of 127th St, 202.6 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 11,000
MOORE, John A., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 61st St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 32,000
McCOLLOUGH, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 49th St, 239 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 11,000
MIATT, George T., to Frances E. Anbacher; 28 West 18th St, 3 years 35,000
SAME to Abraham Goldsmith; 28 West 18th St, 1 year 5,000
MAYER, George, and Sophie Schrank to Murtha C. Garry; s s of Columbine St, 50 ft w of Cambreleng Av, 15 years 2,500
MOORE, Elizabeth, to John H. O'Connell; w s of Monroe Av, 50 ft n of Jane St, 1 year 461
PLATH, Ernest, to John Stemme; 155 Park Row, 2 years 2,000
NOBLE, Charles, to Julius Lipman; e s of Bedford St, 96.11 ft s of Christopher St, 1 year 2,000
NEILLEY, John H., and wife to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; n s of 21st St, 281.3 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 10,000
O'NEIL, Daniel E., to The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, New-York; w s of Hudson St, 75 ft s of Barrow St, 3 years 5,000
PATTEN, William S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Sullivan St, 175 ft n of Bleecker St, 3 years 34,000
PLATH, Ernest, to John Stemme; 10 Delancey St, 2 years 10,000
QUACKENBUSH, Harrie A., to Sophia R. E. Gentles and Emma M. Bradley; n s of 142d St, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,500
SAME to Andrew Brice; n s of 142d St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.... 6,000
ROSE, William Irving, to John B. Cotte, Trustee; n s of West 12th St, 59.2 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.. 4,500
RUSSELL, Lillian, to The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 318 West 77th St, 2 years 19,000
RITZ, Edward, and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 427 East 144th St, 1 year 3,000
ROHRIG, William F., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; s s of 43d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 11,000
SAME to same; s s of 43d St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000
SCHWARZ, Jacob, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of Chrystie St, 174.3 ft s of Houston St, 1 year.. 6,000
SACHS, Louis, to Irving Grinnell and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 22d St, 389.5 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.... 42,500
SCHUCHMANN, Anna C., to Fanny Liebermann; s s of 4th St, 231.3 ft w of Av D, 5 years 6,000
SULLIVAN, Patrick J., to Mary Brackenbush, executrix, &c., of Decatur Av, Lots 87, 88, and 97 and 98, map of Norwood, 24th Ward, installments 1,400
SCHWENKER, William M., to Frederic W. Rhinelander; s s of 92d St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.... 9,500
SPARLING, Chester F., and wife to John C. Orr; 133 East 17th St, 2 months 850
STEERS, Mary E., to The Harlem Savings Bank, N. Y.; e s of Washington Av, 287.6 ft s of Fletcher St, 1 year 1,000
SCHMITT, Simon, and wife to Alois Cruschka and wife; s s of 151st St, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years.. 1,500
TODD, Gilbert M., to Rufus L. Todd, exector, &c; n e corner of Grand and Forsyth St, 1 year 5,333
THAYER, Carrie R., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; Lots

MANY TRUCKS IN PRISON

Col. Waring's Deputy Has Seized Hundreds of Lawbreaking Vehicles.

EIGHTY-THREE TAKEN IN A NIGHT

Mr. Moore Had No Sleep in Two Nights—Permits Invalidated by Neglect—What the Law Requires.

"I look pretty well, do I not, for a man who has not been to bed for two nights?" said Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Moore yesterday. "Fact, however. I have been looking after wagons blockading the streets, and haven't slept since the night before last."

Mr. Moore's appearance did not indicate anything but good nature and alertness, but the records of the department proved that he had been very active in pouncing on vehicles and sending them to the incumbrance yards, sixty-six wheeled offenders having been taken to Yard No. 3, at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue, Tuesday night and early yesterday morning. Seventeen others were sent to Yard No. 1, at Fifty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, and Yard No. 2, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The raids on vehicles by Mr. Moore and other members of the department recently became necessary because of gradual encroachments on the streets and disregard of warning, while at the same time the police have practically ignored the law, which, if enforced, would make every thoroughfare passable and every violator careful not to offend were a few examples made.

As to the future, Col. Waring said yesterday: "Of the details of these raids I know nothing. But I propose to keep the streets clear if I can, and to have the work of clearing them continue."

In the course of Tuesday night Mr. Moore encountered a few obstacles. Some men who had permits to leave their carts in the streets claimed immunity, but they had not complied with the terms of their permits and kept clean the street where their vehicles stood. Some delinquents, hearing of the raid, got their carts away by hiring horses or employing men to drag them off. In Elizabeth Street a young tough, who had been prompting others to resist interference, butted Mr. Moore in the stomach, and had to be deterred from further violence with the butt of the Deputy Commissioner's revolver. The fellow did not wait to be arrested.

Among the seizures were a wagon used by the Police Department for the Steam Boiler Inspection Bureau, and two vans of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, on which were ten tons of meat. Both were held until yesterday at Yard No. 3.

The law in regard to street stand privileges is explained by Thomas F. Galway, Clerk of Incumbrances of the Street Cleaning Department. The original law, Chapter 269 of the Laws of 1892, was framed on the recommendation of Mayor Grant's Advisory Committee on Street Cleaning, the City Club, the City Improvement Society, and other organizations. It was intended to prevent any incumbering of the streets, but the Truck Owners' Association had the law amended, giving the Mayor power to issue yearly permits. This was practically furnishing a privilege for "wagons for hire" in the streets, with one year's notice to remove. The McDermott amendment, Chapter 697 of the Laws of 1894, is now governing Col. Waring.

The present permits for one year are issued when the applicant shows the written consent of the owner or lessee of the property in front of which the vehicle is to be left. Each permit has the law plainly printed on it, and recites the conditions, which are: Hours of stationing, 4 P. M. to 8 A. M. week days, and all day Sundays and legal holidays. (Saturday half holiday is counted a legal holiday.) Conditions: Holder must keep the street clean under and around the vehicle, and for a distance of six feet from each end.

With the other laws printed on the permit is Chapter 269 of the Laws of 1892, which makes illegal stationing a misdemeanor, of which the police should, but do not, take cognizance.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning has the power to make every offender pay $10. This is not called a fine, but "price for redemption of incumbrance." Col. Waring, however, drew up this scale: For wagons—First offense, $5; second, $7.50; third, $10. For pushcarts, $2.

When a wagon is sent to one of the yards the owner is put to much trouble to recover it. He must visit Mr. Galway, identify the vehicle from the data furnished by the clerk of the yard, pay the redemption money, and remove the wagon from the yard.

It is not generally understood that tradesmen, grocers, bakers, &c., need no permit. Hence, an immense number of unnecessary permits were taken out. They are being revoked when opportunity occurs. No fee is charged by the Department of Street Cleaning for a permit.

At the Thirty-eighth Street yard yesterday were about 200 wheeled prisoners jealously guarded. They were of all classes of vehicles, some good and costly, many in want of repair, and a few that would not pay cost of removal. One was a patent street sweeper from Berlin, which was imported as a speculation, and abandoned in the street when it was found useless for New-York purposes.

If the raids continue, and are as productive of results as the recent ones, the three incumbrance yards will soon be packed and other places for storing the seized vehicles will have to be found.

CONNECTICUT WEAVERS TO BE LOCKED OUT

The Manufacturers Will Close Their Mills in Retaliation on Strikers.

PROVIDENCE, May 1.—The manufacturers of this city have determined to close the cotton mills of this vicinity May 13 unless, before that time, the employes shall have decided to accept the prevailing wages. They say it is impossible to restore 1893 wages at present order figures, and that, in order to protect themselves for the future labor agitation must be stopped. Hence the lockout has been ordered.

Fully 9,000 operatives will be affected in Olneyville alone. The demands of those who are now on strike are for a restoration of the 1893 wage scale. This has been accorded in Fall River, and the weavers in this vicinity feel that the manufacturers can afford a corresponding advance. Weavers are on strike at mills here, and in Olneyville, Pawtucket, Riverside, and other points. Indications are that they will not wait for the lockout order to go into effect, but will organize a general strike at once.

INHALED ILLUMINATING GAS AND DIED

William T. Loper of New-York Loses His Life in a Washington Hotel.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—William T. Loper of New-York, was found dead in a bathroom at the Arlington Hotel, this morning. Death was caused by inhaling illuminating gas.

Mr. Loper arrived at the hotel late last night. So far as known there was nothing in his domestic relations or financial circumstances to cause him to take his life, and the letter he left gave no clue to his motive.

Mr. Loper was employed by The United Press in New-York, and was absent from duty on sick leave. The Coroner gave a certificate of death by asphyxiation. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, awaiting the order of relatives.

Many Charges Against Farren.

WHITESTONE, N. Y., May 1.—A general court-martial convened at Willet's Point to-day for the trial of Private Farren of Company B, United States Engineers. The members of the court were: Capt. William T. Rossell, President; Lieut. Kutz, Judge Advocate, and Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Counsel for the defendant.

Private Farren is charged with missing check roll call, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, inciting to riot in the barracks and threatening to shoot Corp. James Boyle. The decision has been submitted to Department Commander Miles.

Napoleon and a Policeman.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 1.—Napoleon Bonaparte Overton has been held in $200 bonds, charged with having thrown a stone at Policeman Davis.

NO FAITH IN PUBLIC CHARITY

Superintendent Rosnau Talks to the Council of Jewish Women—Value of Outdoor Relief.

Nathaniel S. Rosnau, Superintendent of the United Hebrew Charities, gave an instructive talk on practical philanthropy yesterday to the Council of Jewish Women, in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. It was the fourth in a series of lectures on philanthropy arranged by Mrs. William Einstein, Chairman of the Committee on Philanthropy, in the expectation that the members of the council might thereby gain a theoretical and practical knowledge of charity work, in which they expect soon to engage.

The question of dealing intelligently with poverty and pauperism, Mr. Rosnau said, still remained to be solved. This is owing to the fact that charity has never been placed on the proper basis. "Some of the poverty," he said, "is the result of present effects. All pauperism is the result of the treatment of our ancestors. Much of the future poverty and all of the future pauperism will be the result of the errors we are making to-day.

"In pre-Biblical times the law of the survival of the fittest held sway. Charity depended entirely on impulse. In Biblical times there was a law that the poor should be tended to. When the Church became inadequate as a medium for charity the State took hold of it, and from this time we may trace the growth of the fallacious theory of natural rights. Cardinal Manning said that man had a natural right to relief from his fellows. This is true if we recognize the rights of all his fellows.

"If a man has demonstrated in the past that he is willing to work—has struggled to support himself and family, and then meets with an accident—he is entitled to charity. If, however, he is a social parasite, living off the community by taking advantage of an unwise dispensation of charity, he should be held accountable to law."

Mr. Rosnau then discussed the evils resulting from a lavish charity dispensed by unwise persons and communities.

"The object," he continued, "is not to give money to the poor man, for that decreases his self-reliance, and lowers his dignity, but to multiply the chances of the poor man.

"The outdoor relief as administered by municipalities, has proved a failure. In fact, every kind of abuse has resulted from public charities. In New-York last Winter there were numberless instances brought to light of men selling coal and other things given them by the city and buying liquor.

"Personally, I have no faith in public charities, and would substitute instead private charities. Since the abolition of the outdoor relief in Brooklyn it has been found that there is a considerable decrease in the population of the almshouse, and that the condition of the pauper class has greatly improved. The amount of money saved to the city, and the fact that the system is a failure, justifies, I believe, the abolishment of the outdoor relief. In our work here, which we propose to take up soon, let us remember that we have a duty to perform, and that we must perform it so carefully that nothing but good can result."

THE STATE'S PUBLIC PRINTING

Bids Opened Yesterday, but No Awards Will Be Made Before Next Week.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Secretary of the State, State Controller, and Attorney General, a board to make an award for legislative printing for two years from Oct. 1, 1895, to-day opened the bids received in answer to advertisements, and read them in the presence of all the bidders. The same course was taken also with bids received for printing the session laws of 1896-7. The Secretary of State and Controller pass upon the latter contract. There were ten bidders for the legislative printing and five for printing the session laws. As all the bids will have to be tabulated so that the board can intelligently pass upon them, an adjournment was taken until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Before the board took a recess, however, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., as counsel for The Argus Company of this city, served verbal notice on the members that his company demanded the award for legislative printing on the ground that they were the lowest bidders.

The bidders for the session laws were James B. Lyon, W. C. Little & Co., The Argus Company, The Journal Company, and Banks Brothers, all of this city.

For the legislative printing bids were received from Charles S. Francis of Troy, James D. Warren's Sons of Buffalo, The Journal Company, The Times-Union Company, Brandow Printing Company, Edwin Atwell Company, C. F. Williams Company, James B. Lyon, and The Argus Company, all of Albany, and John E. Milholland of New-York City.

HER PICTURE, PRINTED, OFFENDED HER

It Was in a French Novel, and Mrs. Elliott Sues for $50,000.

Mrs. Mignon Elliott of Brooklyn is suing the Holland Publishing Company, 1,287 Broadway, for $50,000, because, she says, the company printed on the title page of a book her picture, without her permission.

Mrs. Elliott translated a French novel for the company, and she considers the publication of her picture in it a libel and damaging to her.

The defendants are George H. Hornblow, John J. Daly, Arthur Hornblow, and Harry C. Jones.

Her lawyer said that the edition of the book with the objectionable picture had been withdrawn and that he had notified the news companies that they would be held responsible for the sale of the book. His client, he said, did not care for notoriety.

Carl Snyder, one of the members of the firm, allowed judgment to be entered against him by default, but the others have announced their intention of defending the suit. In the case of Snyder, Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, in granting judgment in favor of Mrs. Elliott, signed an order directing a Sheriff's jury to assess the damages.

WANT THE CITY LIBRARY MOVED

Judges of the City Court Would Occupy the Present Quarters.

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday on the petition of the City Court Judges for the removal of the city library from its present quarters, in the City Hall, to Room 13, adjoining.

The Judges want the present library rooms for court purposes. Judge Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court advocated the change, and Gilbert Ray Hawes and Isaac F. Smith of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, which recently investigated and reported on the unsatisfactory condition of the library, opposed it.

The latter claimed that the library should have more commodious quarters than it has now, rather than more restricted space. The committee did not give a decision.

Returned from Europe.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the White Star steamer Teutonic were: J. J. Van Alen, J. Ballantine, Gen. W. W. Blackmar, Joseph Bond, J. D. Crichton, C. A. Curtis, H. S. Dickinson, D. Dyrenforth, Guy Falcon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gaylord, Dr. E. R. Gregg, Sir J. J. Grinlinton, G. de S. Hamilton, Lloyd Harris, Dr. W. T. Hopkins, W. L. Joslin, the Rev. H. Kellogg, John V. Lamarche, Mr. and Mrs. Postlethwaite, Capt. W. C. Strickland, G. B. Thomas, the Misses Trenholm, G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, W. D. Wetmore, and Col. and Mrs. Vivian.

On the Red Star steamer Noordland, from Antwerp were: The Rev. A. J. P. McClure, Dr. MacGarr, Prof. and Mrs. Charles Stearns, J. S. Stockin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cornelius, and David Levy.

The Unwilling Passenger.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

It was at one of the stations on the "circuit" of the Boston and Albany Railroad that a pleasant-appearing young man boarded the train for Newtonville, and found a vacant seat beside a very corpulent lady. Just before the train arrived at Newtonville the stout lady asked the young gentleman if he would kindly do a favor for her. "Certainly, madam," was the reply, "anything in my power to do, I will." "It is only to assist me off the train; you see I am so very fleshy that I have to go down the car steps backward. Each time to-day that I have attempted it the conductor has come along the station platform, and, thinking I was getting on instead of off the train, has shouted 'All aboard!' As a consequence, I have been carried round the circuit three times, and now I really want to get home."

PROFITS OVER $400,000

But General Electric's Loss Account Is Larger This Year than Last.

CLAIMS THAT HAVE NO VALUE

Figures Given in President Coffin's Report to be Submitted at the Annual Meeting in Schenectady May 14.

President C. A. Coffin's annual report to the stockholders of the General Electric Company, to be formally presented at the annual meeting at Schenectady, May 14, was issued yesterday. Profit and loss on Jan. 31, 1894, showed a debit balance of $12,454,967. This loss was increased by liquidation to $15,209,359. The business for 1894 yielded a net profit of $414,642, leaving the present debit balance, $14,794,716.

In explaining the loss account President Coffin refers to last year's report, in which there was charged $2,531,609.88 due by the Fort Wayne and Northwest Companies, and other allied interests. He says:

Contrary to expectation, and to the statements of persons directly interested in the Northwest Company, your claim as a creditor of that company now proves to be without value; and certain other interests inherited by your company through the Northwest Company are also valueless. The aggregate loss from these sources is about $945,000, (viz, $456,484.43 on the account owned, and about $489,000 on other items,) and this sum is included in the charges to profit and loss in the supplementary statement for the year 1893.

During the last year the Fort Wayne Electric Company, a former ally of one of your constituent companies, has gone into the hands of receivers, and its affairs are now being liquidated by the court. Your company has filed with the receivers its claim for $1,137,555.48.

The balance sheet, and the schedules accompanying it, show the outstanding interests of your company as stockholder in manufacturing and other companies. Many of these securities will be sold as opportunity offers. Such a course will, in some instances, involve considerable shrinkage from former book values. There exist also several unsettled contracts antedating the formation of your company, but which your company has to recognize, and which will cost perhaps $500,000, to settle.

To cover the estimated loss on all the matters above mentioned your Directors have arbitrarily charged $2,000,000 to profit and loss account.

Notwithstanding adverse conditions of the last year the output of your various factories in the amount of material produced was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. In the last report, your Directors expressed the opinion that they could, out of the then unliquidated assets, pay off the balance of your floating debt and also provide all necessary working capital. These expectations have been realized, and in addition thereto the company has purchased and canceled $1,250,000 of its own debentures at an average cost of less than 89 per cent.

Although the Bate patent decision declared that the fundamental patent in the Edison incandescent lamp expired last November the company still owns incandescent patents. It will rely in competition chiefly, however, on the high quality of its lamps and its facilities for manufacture. Lamp prices and the percentage of profit on them must be reduced, but business will doubtless be increased.

In the last year $94,917 was expended for new patents, and $67,381 in acquiring territorial licenses issued by the Thomson-Houston Company. The book value of the Schenectady, Lynn, and Harrison plants, allowing for depreciation, is $3,900,000. Stocks and bonds of various companies of a par value of $3,500,000 are carried on the books at $2,231,844, notes of 466 debtors, amounting to $2,291,844, heretofore carried at $234,978, have been reduced on the books to $466.

Various securities not desirable to hold permanently have been marketed at a profit of $22,071, to which was added from the liquidation of old notes and accounts $885,997. These receipts were used to buy $1,250,000 of the company's debentures in the open market, at an agerage price of about 88¾.

By liquidating as above, and by adhering to the policy of selling for cash or on short time, the company has not only collected enough cash to pay up all its floating debt and to reduce its funded debt, but has had sufficient working capital to pay cash for all its purchases during the year.

The following comparison shows the debt of the company, other than outstanding debentures and real estate liens, on the 31st day of January, 1894 and 1895:

	1894.	1895.
Notes payable	744,341.31	None.
Accounts payable, accrued interest, &c	446,307.92	494,258.01
Total	$1,190,649.23	$494,258.01
Less cash on hand	591,148.88	404,236.43
Net amount of unfunded debt	$599,505.35	$90,021.53
Paper indorsed and discounted	1,422,949.48	None.
Total	$2,022,454.83	$90,021.53
Reduction of unfunded debt		506,432.82
Reduction of real estate liens		26,200.00
Debentures canceled		1,250,000.00
Reduction of debt during the year		$1,785,683.82
Reduction of indorsements		1,422,949.48
Total reduction of obligations		$3,208,633.30

General expenses decreased $774,832, as compared with the preceding year.

FIVE RETIREMENTS TO BE MADE IN MAY

Three Officers of the Army and Two of the Navy Reach the Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In May four army and to naval officers will be placed on the retired list, having reached the age limit.

The first to be retired will be Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, who will complete his active service on the 10th inst. His retirement will create an important vacancy, which will be filled by the President. Col. Craighill of the Engineer Corps is said to be slated for the place.

The Third Infantry will lose two officers—Major Frederick M. Crandal on the 12th, and Col. Edwin C. Mason on the 31st. These vacancies will be filled by promotion, as will that caused by the retirement of Col. Judson D. Bingham, Quartermaster's Department, who will complete his active service on the 16th.

The Navy will lose Commodore E. E. Potter on the 9th, and Medical Director R. C. Dean on the 27th. These retirements will cause a number of promotions.

THOUSANDS OF COAL MINERS GO ON STRIKE

Pocahontas Fields of the Norfolk and Western Are Affected.

ROANOKE, Va., May 1.—Several hundred coal miners employed on the lines of the Norfolk and Western Road in the Pocahontas coal fields, struck this morning. It is estimated that 15,000 men went out.

There are thirty-six independent operators on the Elkhorn extension of the road affected, out of a total of thirty-eight operators. The remaining two are situated at Pocahontas.

The movement is understood to be the result of the action of the railroad company in advancing rates. The operators in turn, in order to keep up their profits, have reduced the scale of prices for mining. The strike does not suspend operations altogether, as the company has the Clinch Valley, the Kenova fields, and the two mines in the Pocahontas region, which are not affected.

Sues to Get Her Marriage Portion.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—Marie Olivia Rizzola, a native of Turin, Italy, has brought suit against her father to recover the amount of her marriage settlement. The father is Salvator Corbo of this city. The plaintiff is but eighteen or nineteen years old, but has been married more than four years.

Before the marriage, it is said, Corbo signed an agreement to give his daughter $200. He was to pay it any time within four years, but it he waited more than two years to pay he was to pay the legal rate of interest.

Electric Company to Issue Bonds.

Authority was given yesterday by the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for the issue of $15,000,000 gold bonds, to run 100 years, according to the plan recommended by the Directors several weeks ago. A two-thirds vote was necessary to authorize the issue.

The bonds will be sold in the discretion of the Directors, who shall determine the rate of interest for them, as circumstances may require.

These Supervisors Non-Committal.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 1.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors at a special meeting to-day laid on the table a resolution offered by Supervisor Field of Westchester declaring that the board approved the bill in the Legislature providing for the annexing of portions of the towns of Eastchester, Westchester, and Pelham to the City of New-York.

JUSTICE RICHARD H. LAIMBER, JR

Named to be the Successor of William Watson, Resigned, on the Police Bench of Brooklyn.

Richard H. Laimber, Jr., a young lawyer, President of the Algonquin Club, and a pronounced Republican, was yesterday appointed a Police Justice in Brooklyn, in place of William Watson, who resigned on Tuesday.

Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, and City Auditor Sutton, the appointing board, met in the Mayor's office at noon, and unanimously voted for Mr. Laimber. The term will end May 1, 1896. The salary is $5,000 a year.

Mr. Laimber has for a number of years been a delegate to the Republican County Committee of Kings County. He was a candidate for the Assembly four years ago, but was defeated by Moses J. Wafer.

He is thirty-five years old, and lives in a handsome home at 9 First Place, Brooklyn. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute, and also was graduated from Columbia College and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. He is President of the Algonquin Club of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn; a member of the Seventh Regiment and the Holland Club of this city, and the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic Clubs of Brooklyn.

He is a well-known lover of horses, and owns the trotter King Armon. He is a member of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the New-York Jockey Club, the American Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the Fort Point Hunt Club, the National Horse Show Association, and the United States Cattle Show Association.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST HAWAII

Rebels Said to be Buying Rifles and Schooners in the Vicinity of Port Townsend —A Secret Agent There.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, May 1.—Police authorities here have received a letter from Chief McEvoy of the Secret Service at Honolulu, inquiring whether a plot was being hatched in this vicinity, the ultimate end of which was to overthrow the provisional Government at Hawaii. The receipt of the letter brought the information that one of the Secret Service men of the islands has been here three weeks, not only watching Port Townsend, but Port Angeles and Whidby Island.

Enough has been ascertained to prove beyond question that there have been mysterious doings which point to an expedition as the Honolulu official fears. The agent here says that several secret meetings have been held by conspirators in the vicinity of Port Townsend. Up-sound dealers in guns and ammunition have made unusual sales of rifles in the last month. There has been a heavy demand on Portland dealers also.

It is evident that the guns are stored near here. Several schooners have been sold recently at different up-sound ports, and two, it is said, are outside Cape Flattery.

The police have been watching a man called Simpson, who is well known in Honolulu. He arrived here a few weeks ago. He is known to be a rebel conspirator. It is believed he is the originator of the conspiracy, and officers in all directions will watch for him.

TIGHTS ARE NOT PROHIBITED

Comic Opera and Burlesque Still Permissible in the Empire State.

The efforts of the theatrical managers of this city and State, to prevent the Legislature from prohibiting the production of burlesque, comic opera, and even grand opera, in New-York, have been successful beyond the expectations of the managers themselves. In the Assembly yesterday, the Ainsworth "Anti-Nudity" bill, so called, was brought up on third reading. Mr. Ainsworth made a strong appeal for its passage, stating that, as it had been amended by Mr. Friday, every theatre in the country was in favor of it, and every advocate of purity should stand for it. Not a member of the House raised his voice in opposition to the bill until the roll call was ordered, and then it was voted down, receiving but fifty-five votes in the affirmative, to twenty-one in the negative. The measure lacked ten votes of passage.

There was great rejoicing among the theatrical managers of this city when the result of the vote was telegraphed to them yesterday afternoon. Most of them expected the bill to pass with the Friday amendment, which excepted grand and comic opera productions from its provisions, and they were prepared to be content with this partial victory considering the wave of Puritanism which seems to be sweeping over the legislative halls in Albany. The absolute defeat of the bill had scarcely been hoped for by the most sanguine, and the news of it created a good deal of excitement. On the Rialto, where the facts were soon known, burlesque and opera artists could find nothing else to talk about, and mutual congratulations were to be heard on all sides.

Had the Ainsworth bill passed the Legislature and been signed by Gov. Morton without the Friday amendment, no actor or actress in tights could have been seen on the New-York stage after it became a law. With the Friday amendment it would have proved harmless, so far as the better class of theatres are concerned, and even with this amendment, according to one of the leading managers of this city, the bill was uncalled for. The laws now on the statute books provide fully against any exhibition on the stage calculated to offend morality, and the Ainsworth bill was an attempt to send the theatre backward to the age of Puritanism and bigoted intolerance.

STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH EUROPE

The Department of Agriculture Engaged in Compiling Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Some time ago, acting under an appropriation made by Congress, Secretary Morton organized a section in his department for the purpose of collecting and compiling information concerning the foreign markets, and the opportunities for the advancement of American trade.

This section is under the personal supervision of the Secretary, and he expects to collect some very valuable and interesting statistics. Some time ago letters were sent to the various United States Consuls, asking for replies to specific questions that were asked. These have reached the department, and the first bulletin of results will be issued shortly. It will be devoted to Great Britain and Ireland, which country is the largest purchaser of American goods in Europe. The table of contents which has been issued in advance indicates a very elaborate treatment of the subject. The cattle trade will be treated under several chapters, and with much detail, accompanied by statistics, and for the purpose of comparison the meat exportations from the Argentine Republic will also be given.

Other articles treated of, that have figured largely in our exports to Great Britain and Ireland, are horses, hay, tallow, clover, and grass seeds, oilseed cake, cottonseed, cotton, and wool, agricultural implements, tobacco, wine, foreign spirits, wood, and timber, canned goods, petroleum, oils, and spirits. Much attention will be also given to the general subject of commerce and the British tariff.

This bulletin will enter into detail to a greater extent than those that follow, for the reason that statistics and information are more easily obtainable in Great Britain than in other European countries.

The Astoria Hospital Fund Fair.

To-day marks the third and final day of the attractive fair in aid of the Astoria Hospital Building Fund, in the clubhouse of the Astoria Athletic Club, under the auspices of the women of all the Astoria churches.

It will also be the most important day, because of many of the best features having been reserved for the last day. The fair has already proved to be the most attractive and successful ever held in Astoria, points due to the zeal and enthusiasm which the prominent women of Astoria have put forth in its behalf.

The women heading the various churches in the movement and presiding over the various booths are: St. George's Church, Mrs. Frank Blackwell; Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Pinegar; Reformed Church, Mrs. Cornelius Rapelye; Church of the Redeemer, Mrs. Steuart Monteil; German Reformed Church, Mrs. Steinfuhrer and Mrs. Roth; Union Church of Steinway, Mrs. Stead; St. Thomas's Church, Mrs. Horatio S. Sanford; Reformed Church of Dutch Kills, Miss Paynter and Mrs. Kollyer; Methodist Church, Mrs. A. C. Carpenter; Japanese tea-room, Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, assisted by Miss Julia Fanning and Miss Kittie Hagemeyer.

Flower booth, the Misses Dean; candy booth, Miss Evelyn Johnston, and Miss Jennie Brady.

Among the prominent women assisting in the work are the Misses Vandevoort, Carrington, and Fanning, Mrs. Clarence Sanford, the Misses Halsey and Tisdale, and Mrs. Van Pelt.

SPOILING A ROMANTIC STORY

Denial of the Accepted Report that Admiral Farragut was Lashed to the Mast in Mobile Bay.

TAUNTON, Mass., May 1.—H. L. Slade, an employe of the Taunton Locomotive Works, and a reputable citizen, says he is tired of hearing about Admiral Farragut being lashed to the mast in Mobile Bay. Mr. Slade says he was Captain of a twenty-four pound howitzer on the United States gunboat Mino, during that affair, was familiar with the movements on board the flagship, and had ample opportunity to see the Admiral, especially during the moments spent in his improvised watch tower.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Slade, "the Admiral stood perfectly free on a large grating, which had been taken from near the wheel, and which was lashed in the starboard mizzen rigging, about three feet above the hammock nettings. At one time a portion of the lashings were cut away, and the Admiral was precipitated to the deck, saving himself, however, from injury by grasping some of the running rigging as he went down. The lashings were once again put on the grating, and the Admiral resumed his old position."

Mr. Slade says he has no doubt the man who recently died and who claimed the honor of lashing the fleet commander to the rigging, was one of a gang who lashed the grating, but he is sure there were no lashings about the man himself. He says he has been waiting more than a quarter of a century to have that erroneous statement corrected, and now he has turned iconoclast himself, and proceeds to demolish the idea with confidence, and a great deal of satisfaction.

Inventory of Thomas H. Hall's Estate.

Mrs. Marie Louise Hall and Joseph Hall, wife and son of Thomas H. Hall, the cigarette manufacturer, have filed in the County Clerk's Office an inventory of the latter's estate.

The personal property of Mr. Hall is stated at $484,869.07, and the real estate at $95,000.

Mr. Hall was adjudged last February by a Sheriff's jury as incompetent to manage his business, and his wife and son were appointed a committee of his person and estate.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Gregory, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory");

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems"); at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Campania"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Euxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 11 AM, (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, and for Demerara, and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Titanic; at 3 PM for Cape Glory and Nassau, per steamship Asphodel, (letters must be directed "per Asphodel"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Samoan, Tonga, and Cook Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Malu, the Society Islands, per steamship Calilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Trahspacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 26, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.
At our two New-York offices, up town at 1,225 Broadway, and down town at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent ocean and rail tickets to all points, and excursions, under personal escort, at regular intervals. Round the World Parties, under personal escort, leave San Francisco Aug. 24, Oct. 1, and Vancouver Nov. 11. Programmes and all information free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
Boston, 332 Washington Street; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, May 4 M. Etruria, May 25, 2 P. M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. Campania, Jn. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, M. Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45; steerage to Queenstown and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, May 4.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville, Sat'y, May 4
SEMINOLE, Charleston only..Wednesday, Ma' 8
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct..Wednesday, May 8
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jack'ville..Friday May 10
Steams. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A., W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 20 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays